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WORLD COURT MAIN GOAL OF WOMEN VOTERS

League Members to Work
for Favorable Action
by the Senate

CHILD LABOR BAN SHARES CAMPAIGN

Study Groups to Be Organized
to Investigate the Immi-
gration Problem

By MARJORIE SHULER

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—The World Court will be the main business of the National League of Women Voters from now until Dec. 17, the date set for consideration by the United States Senate. A "campaign of talk," with schools to teach the women how to do it, is concentrated drive in the states, and committee-study-groups interviews with senators, public meetings, were determined upon in a meeting of the executive council of the league today.

In the words of Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, chairman of the committee on international co-operation to prevent war, "The women feel that public sentiment favors United States participation in the World Court and that the country is entitled to a decision of the question at the hands of the Senate."

Work for ratification of the proposed federal child labor amendment and for the raising of state standards of child labor legislation and opposition to the proposed Wadsworth amendment to regulate amendments to the federal Constitution will share the center of the stage with the campaign on behalf of the World Court, according to the decision of the council today, which chose from the mass of legislative indorsements given by the annual convention.

Continuing Study Group
Sixty-nine league members scattered through the country have become the nucleus of a continuing study group for immigration problems, the council was told, by a special committee appointed to outline a plan of work on immigration. The committee has prepared a syllabus with statements from opposing points of view and bibliography, and presented recommendations which were adopted, as follows:

"The committee recommends that this or some other committee be continued to carry out the hearing program for another year and to report once more to the national board before the seventh annual convention.

"The committee recommends that for the present neither the hearing nor the league attempt to reach any conclusion with reference to the national immigration policy as expressed by acts of Congress. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the last Congress, although there were a number of bills introduced in regard to immigration, none of any importance were passed except a \$1,000,000 appropriation for a board of patrol along the Mexican and Canadian borders to prevent the smuggling of immigrants.

"It appears likely that Congress will not pass any more immigration legislation within the next few years, and in the meantime it is right and proper that the citizens throughout the country should be preparing themselves for an intelligent and informed point of view with reference both to our admitting immigrants and our policy in the assimilation of immigrants."

Followers Urged
The next convention will be called to order with a gavel made from wood of the Washington elm, and presented by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch of Boston for the Massachusetts league.

While the executive council was in session delegates went to Jamestown. They had finished the convention by amending the report of the social hygiene committee to approve women's bureau in police departments and the appointment of properly qualified policemen, visiting teachers, and probation officers.

Mrs. Casper Whitney of New York was elected first vice-president, Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, second vice-president, and Miss Katharine Ludington of Connecticut, treasurer, with seven regional directors.

The last hours of the convention were devoted to the plea of the women of the world for the right to work as voting citizens for peace. The flag of Virginia, "The Cradle of Democracy," being over the banquet table at which enfranchised women and unfranchised women discussed their common problems and their common progress.

International Reports
A plea for the fulfillment of pledges for Philippine independence was made by Miss Josefa L. Canes. The achievements of the Brazil Federation of Women, modeled upon the organization of the League of Women Voters, were described by Miss Bertha Lutz, Canada was represented by a letter from the Toronto League of Women Voters and a plea by Mrs. Margaret S. MacWilliams to English-speaking women to give impetus to the world drive for peace.

The lack of organization among women in Italy was mentioned by Countess Di Robilant as the reason for Roman Catholic women's postponement of the suffrage campaign in that country. "That lack of organization," she said, "made organized Roman Catholic women believe that the gain of one political party would be unduly large."

Ottoman domination brought about the seclusion of Serbian women; freedom is resulting in education, participation in work and a campaign for the ballot said Mme.

Cuban Diplomatist

Underwood & Underwood

RAFAEL SANCHEZ ABALLI

Ambassador-Designate to United States

ABALLI TO BE
CUBA'S ENVOY

His Designation to America Awaits Office-Taking
of New President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Rafael Sanchez Aballi, graduate of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, prominent planter and business man of Cuba, was today named Ambassador-Designate to the United States.

Don Rafael is renewing his American acquaintances formed in his college days, preparatory to taking up the work of representing his nation in the United States. He has not been active recently in Cuban politics, according to information received at the Cuban Embassy. He is said to be a member of one of the leading families of his country, and is a well-to-do sugar planter and man of affairs.

The new President will have in him, as Ambassador, it is said, a close friend and a man who is familiar and in sympathy with American customs. Señor Aballi speaks English fluently, and is noted for his democratic ways. By profession he is a civil engineer, having gained his education in this field at his American alma mater.

The settling of the long-drawn out issue of Plines controversy leaves the way clear for the negotiating of new economic, commercial agreements with the United States, which are likely to be the features of his term of office.

MINORITY B. & M. STOCKHOLDERS
OPPOSE REORGANIZATION PLAN

Mr. Amster Questions "Bankruptcy Claim"—Says Road
Is Getting Good Returns for
Its Service

Minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company made objection today before the Joint Legislative Committee on Railroads at the State House to the proposed plan of reorganization, whereby prior preferred stock is to be issued in exchange for the bonds coming due in the next seven years.

Nathan L. Amster, who said that he is a stockholder appearing for himself, was the first speaker to voice opposition to the proposed plan for issuing prior preferred bonds. He said that he believed that the proposition of the plan is honest, but mistaken. He said that he appeared at the State House simply because they had to get legislation permitting the issue of the class of securities proposed.

Denies Bankruptcy
Mr. Amster, who is a resident of Brookline, declared emphatically that the Boston & Maine Railroad is not a bankrupt organization, that the road earns great returns for its service, and that the Public Utilities Department of Massachusetts within a few years has asserted that the Boston & Maine \$100 stock was then worth \$200.

"The effect of such a hearing as this," said Mr. Amster, "will bring about the condition of affairs predicated by the sponsors for this measure. The assertions made here yesterday, alone, are enough to cast discredit on the selling price of the road's securities. If nothing else, I am sorry that Homer Loring made the statement he did. He spoke in good faith, of course, but the result cannot be of benefit to the road's financial standing."

"Gentlemen, I want you to think well and wisely if you enact any legislation. Remember that the road's value to the United States Government was as high, when the amount of its property and earning capacity is concerned, as that of any road in the United States."

Mr. Amster reviewed the plan in brief whereby the \$42,000,000 worth of bonds which mature within the next seven years are extended by 15 years. The bill, he said, also provides that the 7 per cent prior preference bonds, which the road asks be made legal for issue are exchangeable for these bonds between 1930 and 1940. The fact

BUS LINES WARN RAIL HEADS OF NEEDED ACTION

Economy in Operation and
Low First Cost Cited as
New System's Merit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22.—"The best way to show the public the advantage of buses in preference to steam or electric railway transportation is to place the motorcars on routes paralleling the railway and operate both in direct competition. This will show the public the greater flexibility and comfort of the motor vehicle." In this manner, Frank J. Buckley, an organizer and promoter of bus lines, sums up the situation brought about by the changing conditions in urban and suburban traffic.

"A short-haul bus, such as this, is operating on the streets of Boston, with a 5-cent fare, is earning more revenue a mile than long-haul buses charging 10 cents, which make two to three times the length of run of the cheaper-rate bus, but which do not have the large turnover of passengers. By placing a bus on a street where cars do not operate, and offering a 5-cent fare, large numbers of people will ride for a few blocks each."

Mr. Buckley believes that the public prefers to ride on rubber tires and that, in general, the substitution of buses for street cars or railroad trains on branch lines can be productive of economies to the operating company, and has compiled statistics purporting to verify this conclusion.

Advocates Low Fare
"The single-deck bus, operating at a 5-cent fare, is particularly attractive on short hauls," he says. "It has a large turnover of passengers, and on a run of three or four miles will carry a sufficient number of people, all riding for short distances, to make it very profitable. The 10-cent fare bus should be used only on long hauls, or for express traffic."

"The substitution of buses will eventually reduce traffic congestion in the cities. The bus carries from 30 to 45 passengers while the private motorcar, which it will supplant, averages 2½ passengers per car."

Mr. Buckley notes the growing trend of buses to take away the short haul business of the street car, and adds: "The enormous number of motor vehicles creates a desire on the part of the public to ride on rubber tires."

The situation in establishing bus lines ought to be arranged so as to provide a seat for everyone. This can be done and profits shown for moderate fares, while the limiting of street railway fares to five cents demands crowding in order to pay operating and capital costs. The street railway has an investment in road on which interest, taxes and dividends must, or ought to be paid, while the bus has only its original capital cost and operating expenses to be met.

"The bus will provide transportation at perhaps one-tenth of the original capital cost of a street railway."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Aerial Police Force for Chicago Planned

Chicago, April 22

PLANS for an aerial police force in Chicago are under consideration by Morgan A. Collins, superintendent of police, Capt. Roy A. Ammel, formerly of the 46th attack squadron and credited with helping develop New York's air police, is projecting the organization.

A force of 20 fliers would be utilized in the plan. This air police would cooperate in pursuit of law violators, make topographic studies, and assist craft on the lakes.

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NATIONS FAVOR STABILIZATION BY GIVING LOANS

International Conference
on Commerce Concludes—
Balancing of Budgets

By Special Cable

ROME, April 22.—The work of the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce came to a close yesterday, when several important resolutions were approved unanimously.

The British delegate, Sir Watson Rutherford, dealt with the problem of international loans for the stabilization of exchange, saying that the conference, while not favorable to granting international loans to those countries whose budgets did not balance or who had recourse to inflation in order to settle their financial difficulties, was of the opinion that such loans should be made to those states which would use them for economic recovery.

Sir Watson Rutherford further suggested the holding of periodical meetings between representatives of the leading banks in Europe and America and delegates of the international conference in order to find the best means to remove the inconvenience to international trade derived from fluctuations of exchange.

Another interesting resolution was that dealing with an international convention for commercial aviation. The Italian delegate recalled the international agreement already concluded in Paris on Oct. 13, 1919 and hoped that those states which had not yet ratified that convention would do so without delay. He suggested the holding of a new conference to give further examination to the problem.

The next parliamentary conference of commerce is to be held in London in May of next year.

EX-SALOONKEEPERS
OF RICHMOND, IND.,
HAVE USEFUL WORK

Former Liquor Sites Now Used
in Constructive Business,
W. C. T. U. Survey Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 22.—A study of the present occupations of former saloonkeepers and dividing time, published in the Union Signal, the organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, reveals a variety of useful pursuits. Four men have become hotelkeepers and an equal number are salesmen. Among the number are found also a traction agent, a molder, a contractor, two real estate dealers, a policeman, three grocers, a foundry manager, three farmers, a dairy inspector and a farmer. A quarter have retired from business.

Grocery stores were found in eight of the former saloon sites investigated. Others house laundries, restaurants, and automobile accessory stores. The list includes also a filling station, a Salvation Army headquarters, a cream station, a bakery, a hotel, two shoe repairing shops, a sporting goods store and a jewelry store.

Country Not Impatient
When will that day come? I do not know any more than you, but you think the country is impatient to see it arrive? Do you believe that in the twentieth century a nation like Spain could submit to a government which was displacing it without a movement of revolt rather than without a revolution? The King then spoke of the Bolshevik danger, saying Italy had been the first country to grasp the situation.

PULITZER PRIZES READY
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22.—Awards for 1925 of the Pulitzer prizes for journalism will be made public April 27, according to the advisory board of the School of Journalism, Columbia University. The prizes, provided for under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, will be presented at the commencement exercises on Wednesday, June 3.

Belgian Situation Difficult
By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, April 22.—The Liberal senators and deputies assembled yesterday afternoon to decide on the attitude to be taken in the Government crisis came unanimously to the conclusion that it was advisable for the Liberal Party to abstain from any ministerial collaboration. Thus the possibility of forming a three-party Cabinet is definitely removed. The situation remains complicated.

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WORLD COURT MAIN GOAL OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Bronko Adjemovitch, wife of the Secretary to the Legation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Washington. She described the feminist little entente, uniting the women of five southern European countries to further their suffrage program.

Women of 40 Nations Banded
The women of 40 nations are organized to win and use the ballot, said Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby of London, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The women of 28 countries, she added, already have won the vote and are educating both men and women voters, running for office, preparing legislation, and selecting suitable women for positions in the League of Nations.

Denmark has a woman Minister of Education and both Denmark and Great Britain give women factory inspectors equal pay and equal duties with men, she pointed out, adding, "The women of France lead the League of Nations movement in that country, and the German women, through their large numbers in Parliament, have improved the status of women and children."

The International Suffrage Alliance has provided from its national board and committees a woman member of the madagascar commission, a government delegate to the international labor conferences, a member of the commission against the traffic in women and children, a member of the commission for the protection of children, and a woman who has prepared a draft on the nationality of married women, which has been accepted by the International Law Association and probably will form the basis of a world convention.

Lady Astor Extolled
Mrs. Corbett Ashby paid tribute to the "moral courage" of Lady Astor and the ability and hard work of all the women members of the British Parliament, declaring that they have done effective work for this reason

World News in Brief

York, Pa.—Any prisoner who comes into Mayor E. S. Hugenburger's police court in York for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and refuses to tell where and from whom he got the liquor which made him drunk will be sentenced to pay the maximum of \$100 or serve the maximum of 30 days in jail. If he gives the authorities his bootlegger's name he will stand a chance of leniency. The new rule has been invoked by Mayor Hugenburger in an effort to check the flow of bootleg liquor in York.

Hazleton, Pa.—Game clubs in northeastern Pennsylvania, in addition to stocking the woods with game and birds, have launched into reforestation work, with the co-operation of the Pennsylvania Department of Forestry. The Ideal Game and Gun Club, of Hazleton, has asked for 2000 seedlings to be placed in the areas which it owns or controls in the surrounding woods where game abounds. The trees will be of various types and will be used as a protection for birds and rabbits and also as a partial means of sustenance.

Greensburg, Pa.—Adam M. Wyant of Greensburg, member of Congress from the Thirty-First Pennsylvania district, has been appointed as a member of the commission to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, to be held at Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 21 and 22. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed at Charlotte on May 20, 1775, immediately after the news of the battles of Concord and Lexington.

Shanghai (P)—Slightly less than 9,500,000 Bibles were distributed throughout China in 1924, the report of the American Bible Society shows. The total is nearly 2,000,000 more than the preceding year. The American society co-operates in China with the British and Foreign Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland.

Hazleton, Pa.—Reports for 1924 showing that 188 forest fires were caused by smokers in that year, have prompted game clubs throughout the anthracite field to make a special effort to keep these losses down this spring. They are co-operating with the state Forestry Department and the Anthracite Forest Protective Association by appealing to their members and other frequenters of the woods, and by supplying volunteer patrols on Sundays and other days when industries are idle.

The Hague (P)—The budget estimates of the Dutch colony of Curacao for 1925 are accompanied with an official memorial of projects designed to make Willemstad an important world port. It is proposed to erect a mammoth oil refinery on the Caribbean island and to make the port one of the largest fuel oil bases in the world.

New York—Prohibition agents who raided the James Everard Brewery in Harlem found that word of their coming had preceded them and that thousands of gallons of alleged illegal beer was flowing knee deep from vats over the floors and down drain pipes. The agents said they saved enough to start padlock proceedings.

Albany, N. Y.—Charles Evans Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, has been retained by New York State as counsel to handle litigation which may arise from any attempt of the United States Government to carry out provisions of the Federal Water Power Act relating to development of water power on navigable streams.

Washington—Capt. Charles Morris of Rhode Island has been selected by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to be paymaster-general of the Navy, succeeding Rear Admiral David Potter whose four-year term expires this month. The office carries the rank of Rear Admiral.

Douglas, Ariz.—Application of the immigration quota law of Mexico was opposed in a resolution introduced today by representatives of commercial organizations from the border states of Mexico and the United States, attending an international trade conference here.

Washington—Employment under the Philippine Government up to Oct. 14, 1916, is equivalent to employment under the United States Government and will be so credited in computing the length of service of an employee entitled to retirement pay. This was the gist of an opinion submitted by the Interior Department to the Civil Service Commission and the Pension Bureau for their future guidance in the administration of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Heds of Important Voters' League Committee



Left to Right: Mrs. S. H. Bing, Athens, O., Child Welfare; Mrs. Ann Webster, Cimarron, N. M., Social Hygiene; Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Washington, Living Costs.

'LEAGUE OF MEN' IS ROTARY PLEA

Business Ethics and World Peace Linked by Speaker at Boston Parley

By its leaders as sheep. The Women's Co-operative Guild plays the same rôle toward the Labor Party.

To Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the International Alliance and the League of Women Voters, was given the honor of closing the dinner and the convention. Recounting experiences of the suffrage workers of many lands who have exhibited rare understanding and support to each other in time of national conflicts she said, "Women have sought the vote not for themselves but to serve as voters. Will they permit war? May not be for service such as this that we have been called today?"

DOLLAR LINER DOCKS AFTER WORLD TOUR

Bringing 56 first-class passengers, the Dollar Line steamship President Adams arrived here this noon on its round-the-world trip that began at New York on Jan. 8. Twenty-three passengers were landed here, 22 will be taken to New York and the rest to the Pacific coast and Honolulu.

Thomas Reed of Springfield, Ill., state Senator, returned with Mrs. Reed from a world tour. Thomas Richmond who has been a member in the Indian Parliament at Madras, India, and Mrs. Richmond were also passengers. Dr. W. T. Councilman, a professor emeritus of Harvard, with his wife and family ended a two-year sojourn in China and a tour of Far Eastern and European countries. The vessel brought 372 sacks of mails in addition to a large cargo.

WALLACE IRWIN TO SPEAK
Wallace Irwin, journalist and author, will speak on "Discarded Diamonds," at the free public meeting of the Dedham Open Forum, in Memorial Hall, Dedham Square, tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will close the season for the forum.

John Shepard to the Third Generation Continues to Guide the Progress of The Shepard Stores.



The old carriage entrance on Temple Place where today occasional cab stirs memories of past days

Shepard, Jr., and is operated upon the ideas and ideals expressed by him.

There is no phase of the stores' activity which does not come under his notice, none which does not reflect to some degree his genius and vision. It is the great good fortune of the store and of the public which it serves that he has never been content to "let well enough alone," but must drive on to greater accomplishment, ready to replace old tradition with modern practice, eager to accept the new order once it proves more worthy than the old.

And so it is that throughout the store there is the youthful vigor and ambition which one might find perhaps in a new institution and which is too often so noticeably lacking in stores as long established as this.

Mr. John Shepard 3rd actively manages The Shepard Stores. It is greatly to his credit that W.N.A.C. has earned so unqualified a success and won international applause for the excellence of its broadcasts.

The Shepard Stores BOSTON

Upward of 34 Boston lodges of the Independent Order Brith Abraham are sending their delegates to a meeting in the American House, tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock to report on the progress of the order's canvass for its \$10,000 quota toward the New England joint \$250,000 campaign seeking relief for the Jewish populations in eastern and central Europe. The plan encompasses the efforts of the Or Reconstruction Fund, the Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees, and the American Jewish Congress.

Morris Marulius, secretary of the American Jewish Congress, director of the New England campaign, and Samuel Kalesky, chairman of the New England campaign committee, are to speak at the meeting. Preliminary reports indicate that the Brith Abraham fraternity in Boston has successfully gathered its quota pledged by officials of the various lodges at previous gatherings.

WOMAN'S CLUBS TO MEET
One of the most important events of the year in the department of social and industrial conditions of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs is the annual luncheon conference which is to be given at the Westminister Hotel on April 28, with Mrs. William D. Woodbury, chairman, in charge. Care of persons in state institutions will be discussed under leadership of Mrs. Robert Herrick. Mrs. Eva Whitling White will lead the discussion on prevention of delinquency.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SHOW
The fourth annual Boston University show, "The Collegiate Manual," will be presented tomorrow and Friday nights at the Fine Arts Theater, with a cast of 30 and a "chorus." For the first time the young woman students of the institution will not be represented, as a result of a ruling of university authorities.

International Good Will
Herbert C. Wilson of Worcester, a former director of Rotary International and now a member of its Business Methods Committee, in his address on the ethical attitude in business corroborated Mr. Hubbard's

in his emphasis upon the international good will which Rotary can accomplish and is accomplishing in a large degree.

"The old philosophy of 'Business is business,' in which all manner of 'crooked practices' were condoned, has passed, at least among all reputable business men," Mr. Wilson said. "International, national and local trade relations must be based on the fair and square deal. Sharp practices among nations, as between individuals, must stop, and to the extent that this is done will peace and understanding be engendered."

"Straighten business and you will minimize the possibility of any future warfare. Superior thoughts create superior acts, and superior acts bring about confidence and understanding."

Codes for Crafts
Mr. Wilson urged that individual crafts draw up specific codes of correct business practices and made an especial appeal for reliable and truthful advertising.

Plans for the coming international Rotary convention in Cleveland, June 13 to 19, were explained by Charles H. Simons and George E. Marsters, Boston members of the convention committee, who announced that a special train would be run from Boston and that the delegation from England would travel with them.

BRITH ABRAHAM RELIEF FUND NEARING GOAL

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GOVERNOR CALLS CITIZENRY TO PROTECT TREES AND BIRDS

Proclamation Sets April 25 as Arbor and Bird Day and April 26 as Start of Forest Protection Week in Massachusetts

Saturday, April 25, was set apart today as Arbor and Bird day by Governor Fuller. He issued the following official proclamation, and the week beginning April 26 as Forest Protection Week.

A PROCLAMATION
Legislation in Massachusetts has wisely established the precedent of setting apart a day to be observed as Arbor and Bird Day, the object being to encourage tree planting and the protection of the forests. As sanctuaries for birds, the forests are invaluable. As beautifiers of the landscape and playgrounds for the people, nothing in the open spaces is so restful and useful. More and more Arbor Day should be observed for the purpose of making the waste places of the State verdant. Massachusetts may not boast of possessing immense areas of timberland, but it can with profit protect its trees and add year by year to its growing timber and the space set apart for additions to its woodland development. Each city and town can and should do its part in the general program of this worthy endeavor.

The beauty of trees, and their great usefulness in so many different ways, the charm of many birds, beautiful in coloring and delightful in their happy singing, and so useful, are worth every effort made to protect and conserve. Forest fires must be prevented. Waste lands may be reclaimed. Wasteful destruction must cease.

For these worthy purposes and in accordance with the requirement of the laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby set apart Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of April, as Arbor and Bird Day, and the week beginning April twenty-sixth as Forest Protection Week, and urge that every practical endeavor be made this year to plant more trees and to learn how to better conserve and protect our invaluable tree possessions.

MCGILL RAISES STANDARD
MONTREAL, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—McGill University entrance requirements in the faculties of arts and applied sciences will be higher with the commencement of the 1928-27 term, the corporation has decided. Six hundred marks, out of total of 1000 marks, on the 10 papers set for matriculation examination will have to be made. No student will be admitted with a condition in any subject in the examination.

Great White Fleet

New Cruises to Guatemala with wonderful shore trips at Santiago, Cuba; and Kingston, Jamaica. 24 days, with all hotel expenses and shore trips included, from New York every other Saturday.

\$315.00

Auto trips to El Caney and San Juan Hill at Santiago; a forty mile run to Castleton Gardens, Jamaica; parlor cars from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, 5000 feet elevation; auto trip to Antigua. Eighteen days of cruising over the cool Caribbean. Six days in Guatemala. Make your reservations now through your local tourist agent, railroad ticket agent or

F. K. M. Jones, N. E. P. A.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
19 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

Other all-expense cruises—15 days to Jamaica, \$200; 22 days to Havana, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, \$325; 22 days to Jamaica, Panama Canal, Colombian Ports, \$315.

Write for free booklet, "Caribbean Cruises."

Chandler & Co.

BOSTON
TREMONT STREET—NEAR WEST
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Every Day We Are Adding Hundreds of
Stunning New Hats

Every hat either one of original models, or a reproduction made in our own workrooms

THIS means completeness in the vast assortment of hats of one of the finest millinery departments in America—a department famous for its ability to create models of great beauty and to correctly interpret original French models. It means that every visitor can find just the hat which she desires and it means economy, for Chandler & Co. purchase and import materials at the lowest possible cost, thus making possible the production of its famous hats at exceptionally low prices.

Sport and Tailored Hats Are Priced
\$15 to \$20 to \$35

Dress Hats Are Priced
\$35 to \$55 to \$75

THE BOOK-CADILLAC HOTEL—DETROIT
WASHINGTON BLVD. AT MICHIGAN AVE.

Book-Cadillac

Room Comforts

THE luxury and comfort that characterize the public rooms of the Book-Cadillac extend also to each of the 1,200 guest rooms.

Every bedroom has private bath, circulating ice water, individual bed lights and lighted mirrors. All have full outside exposure.

Beds are without foot-boards, adding greatly to their attractiveness and comfort.

Thoughtful, yet unobtrusive service is everywhere apparent to guests of Book-Cadillac. It reveals itself in many unexpected courtesies not often encountered outside of private homes.

1200 Rooms With Bath
\$4 and up

475 rooms at minimum rate and \$5.00

Parlor Suites: \$14, \$16, \$18 per day
Sample Rooms: \$5 and \$8 per day

THREE MAIN RESTAURANTS
Cafeteria Service in Coffee Shop on Ground Floor
18 Shops and Broker's Office in Building

**THE BOOK-CADILLAC
HOTEL COMPANY—DETROIT**
ROY CARRUTHERS, President

"BABY VOLSTEAD ACT" IS UPHOLD

High Court Finds No Conflict With Federal or State Constitutions

The full bench of the Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday that the so-called "Baby Volstead Act," which is Chapter 138 as it is now amended to prevent the transportation of intoxicating liquor, in no way conflicts with the Constitution of the United States nor with the Declaration of Rights of Massachusetts.

The question was raised in Worcester County in the trial of one John Dzwilich of Worcester. The defendant was found guilty by a jury after Judge David F. Dillon, District Court Judge, sitting in the Superior Court, had refused to order a verdict of not guilty.

The defendant took the matter to the Supreme Court upon the chief objection that the amendment of Chapter 138, which prevents liquor transportation and reads, "No person shall manufacture, transport, import, export, or otherwise introduce into or out of the state any spirituous or intoxicating liquors," was unconstitutional in that it deprived a person of his property without due process of law. The court says that there is nothing in the contention that the act is contrary to the federal or state constitutions.

"It is settled law," continues the decision, "that a state has the absolute power to prohibit the transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without infringing the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment. The defendant was not deprived of his property without due process of law. Article 12 of the Declaration of Rights was not violated."

"The statute was passed in the exercise of the police power of the Commonwealth. It sought to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors; it in no way violated the provisions of our state or federal constitutions."

The court goes on to say that the act does not conflict with the Eighteenth Amendment, either. Then the court says: "The Commonwealth was not required to prove that the defendant knew he was transporting liquor which was intoxicating, or that it was to be used for beverage purposes. The transportation of liquor in a vehicle is forbidden, regardless of intent or guilty knowledge."

ETHER AS UNIVERSAL PARTY LINE, CROWDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22 (Special).—"The ether is like a universal party line, already overcrowded," said Frederick L. Rhodes, outside plant development engineer, American Bell Telephone Company, testifying before the Public Utilities Commission rate hearing. "There seems to be no possibility," he continued, "that radio will ever replace wire telephony."

Mr. Rhodes testified that the radio is still dependent on the wire telephone for the transmission between broadcasting stations. He defended the affiliation between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the American Bell Telephone Company as giving to the subsidiary great benefits from research and resources comparatively cheaply. The use of the Pupin coil under royalty terms of 4 1/2 per cent of the subsidiary's gross revenue was defended as an economical means of procuring efficient service.

MAY 1 DESIGNATED AS LOYALTY DAY

Citizens and Schools Plan Observance Programs

"Loyalty Day," sponsored by the Army and Navy Clubs to sound the note of national loyalty, will be observed in Boston on May 1, the citizens' committee, Guy Murchie, chairman, announced, following a conference at the City Hall this morning.

A municipal program at Parkman

MISS WILCOMB Smart New Hats

Specializing in head sizes for those with long hair. \$7.50 upwards.

267 Boylston Street, Boston. Room 504. Tel. Back Bay 9014.

Members of Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association. Tel. Back Bay 0401.

Corsets—Brassieres. **Alme. Merkin**. Best Service \$3.50 up. Fittings and alterations free. Corsets made to order. 416 Lawrence St. 148 Tremont St. Tel. Beach 1943. BOSTON.

White-Yoes Shampooing. Marcel & Water Waving. Hairdressing-Manicuring. 640 LITTLE BLVD. BOSTON BEACH 3680.

Lobsters. Clams. Oysters. All Kinds of Fish. **ATLANTIC MARKET**. Tel. B. B. 3490. 268 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

ROSE BUSHES. The choice of America's people that will grow in New England. Seed for next little booklet free on request. **Peirce Bros.** WILMINGTON, MASS.

THAT WILL BLOOM THIS YEAR.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX \$3,000,000

Legislature Agrees on Largest Levy to Be Made Since Close of War

CONCORD, N. H., April 22 (Special).—A direct state tax of \$3,000,000, the largest to be levied for any biennium since the war, has been agreed upon by the New Hampshire Legislature for 1926 and 1927. This is an increase of \$700,000 over the present rate, and is attributed to a condition of increasing expenses and declining revenue for state government purposes.

Besides the increased taxes, the administration proposes to float about \$1,500,000 of state bonds to refund inheritance taxes that have been illegally collected in the past six years and to finance a building program at state institutions.

The state income tax and gasoline tax will be continued as at present and a new inheritance tax of 5 per cent will be levied without any exemptions except to husbands, wives and children. There will be a substantial increase in the state debt, but all new bonds will be of the serial variety.

Proposed bond issues of \$13,000,000 were defeated yesterday in the House of Representatives by 201 votes to 123. These loans were proposed for the construction of automobile boulevards.

The Legislature will adjourn April 23 instead of today as had been planned. The prohibition law enforcement bill, which was debated all day yesterday, failed to be settled and necessitated delay in final adjournment. The "liberal" amendments to the dry bill which were taken on by the Senate were rejected by the House and a committee of conference has been ordered.

Worcester Y. M. C. A. ELECTS DIRECTORS. WORCESTER, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Worcester Y. M. C. A. at its annual meeting yesterday elected the following directors for a term of three years: Philip M. Morgan, Granby A. Bridges, Warren G. Davis, George A. Gaskill, Alfred E. Rankin, R. Sanford Riley and Warren A. Whitney. The board organized with the election of Curtis R. Blanchard as president; R. Sanford Riley, vice-president; Winthrop G. Hall, recording secretary and Warren A. Whitney, treasurer.

Robert L. Moore, general secretary, reports that at the close of the year there were 3266 men and boys registered. The total number of members during the year was 6018. The total attendance for the past year at the educational meetings was 26,933 as against 25,386 the year before.

LARGE PULPWOOD IMPORTS FORECAST

PORTLAND, Me., April 22 (Special).—Information received here indicates that the coming season will be the biggest one in the history of the port of Portland for importation of pulp wood. Three leading paper manufacturers within the State have already purchased 57,100 cords of wood, all but 3300 cords of which will come from Canada. Steamers and schooners have been chartered to transport this freight.

Adequate facilities for handling the imported wood will provide rapid disposal of the cargoes of steamers and schooners. Pulp wood handling machinery at Portland Terminal Wharf will lift the big sticks from holds and decks of the vessels and dump them into waiting coal cars.

"Boys Who Don't Know Nor Care Why They're There," a College Problem

CLAREMONT, N. H., April 22 (Special).—The great problem of American colleges today is the boys who don't know and who don't care why they are in college for, according to Prof. E. Gordon Hill, dean of freshmen at Dartmouth College, who addressed the Claremont Rotary Club yesterday on the selective process in use at Dartmouth.

Character, leadership and scholastic ability and the qualities sought in choosing those who enter Dartmouth, Professor Hill said, adding that those who entered totaled only one-third of those who applied for entrance.

"We do not concentrate on high-

"IT MELTS IN YOUR MOUTH"

Home Made Delicious **PEANUT BRITTLE**. 60 Cents a Pound. Mail Orders Filled. Also other candies. **MRS. J. R. LAWSON JR.** 11 Holly Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Telephone University 2885.

Florist. M. AUGUST. 113 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. Suburban Delivery. Tel. B. B. 4048.

Christopher Wren's. Club Breakfasts. Plate Lunches at 75¢. Steak Suppers at \$1.00. Also Carte Service. Tremont at Park Street. Boston.

COLD STORAGE for Furs. Wraps and Fur Trimmed Coats. **Louis H. Werner & Co.** 30 Newbury Street, Boston. Telephone B. B. 6263. We do repairing and altering during the summer months at reduced prices.

James I. Wingate & Son. Copley Square, Boston.

Interior Decorations. Plain and Decorative Painting. Distinctive Furniture.

Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop. Shoes for Men and Women. PARK SQUARE BUILDING. 9 St. James Ave. 34 The Arcade. BOSTON, MASS.

THE FIVE FAMOUS FEATURES. A comfortable shoe made stylish by scientific construction.

Adams & Swett. ROXBURY, MASS. Rug Cleaners for 69 Years. Roxbury 9800-9801.

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Connecticut Law Official Is Believed Objective of Proposed Legislation

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He was also instrumental in blocking the appointment of a prominent politician to the office of United States attorney for the District of Connecticut on the ground of the man's past associations. These and other activities are said to have made him many enemies among the politicians.

BOARD OF EDUCATION ARRANGES COURSES IN SUMMER VACATION

OXFORD, Eng., April 10 (Special Correspondence).—The Board of Education is making arrangements for vacation courses for teachers to be held at Oxford and Cambridge universities in the summer vacation. The courses will be twofold—one for teachers in primary, and the other for teachers in secondary schools. For the teachers in primary schools the work will be designed specially to assist those in the rural areas.

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A similar letter of invitation will go to the accredited officials of the National Grange from the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations. Only once in the history of the Grange has the national meeting been held in Maine, and that was in Lewiston 25 years ago.

HOUSE SUSTAINS INVESTMENT VETO

Bankers May Ask That New Bill Be Introduced

Governor Fuller's veto of the bill allowing Massachusetts savings banks to invest in railroad equipment bonds was sustained by the House of Representatives yesterday when by a vote of 10 to 211 the measure was discarded.

This did not take place, however, until John C. Hull, Speaker of the House, took the floor and insisted that all branches of Government stand together in enacting laws relating to securities in which the people invest their earnings. He averred that the Governor was within his rights, at the same time insisting that the Legislature had acted honestly in passing the bill.

It is believed that the banking interests will ask for a new bill providing that the railroads guarantee the equipment securities as the Governor insisted was necessary.

Governor Fuller refused to reconsider his veto to allow the Legislature to change the measure to include the safeguards he insisted were necessary. He said that the Legislature must act first on his veto before he would consider any new legislation.

ANGLO PERSIAN RUG CLEANING CO.

Oriental and Domestic Cleaning, Repairing and Selling. 31 Nassau Place. Tel. Orange 5219. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

A. H. HOLMES, JR. COAL

Office and Yard. 222 No. Grove St. Tel. Orange 420. East Orange, N. J.

"MY MOTTO"

TIP-TOP QUALITY at RENTY PRICES. Choice Meats, Fats, Poultry, Fresh Fish. **HENRY CARL**. 267 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 4162. EAST ORANGE, N. J. We deliver.

Florist

Flowers and Plants for All Occasions. 75-77 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 1244. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ALWAYS NEW

Somewhere among your keepsakes there is a beautiful piece of jewelry that is rarely worn because it is old fashioned. Let us remodel it so you can enjoy its beauty. Old brooches, bracelets, pins and necklaces can be remodeled into modern and attractive jewelry. **DEZERENS & MEAD**. Jewelers. 463 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 5731. East Orange, N. J. OPEN EVENINGS.

MT. HOLYOKE ELECTS STUDENT OFFICIALS

Brooklyn Girl Heads Government Organization

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Election of the Mount Holyoke College Community, the unique combination of students and faculty self-government which prevails at this institution, have resulted in placing Miss Elizabeth Halstead of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the head of the organization for the coming year.

Miss Halstead entered Mount Holyoke from Adelphi College, Brooklyn, as a sophomore, and has had considerable executive experience in college, having been vice-president of



MISS ELIZABETH HALSTEAD Executive Head of Mount Holyoke College Community

her class this year, and a member of the legislative body of the community.

The chairman of the judicial board for the coming year will be Miss Ursula Sanders of Concord, N. H. The judicial board is the supreme court of the community and Miss Sanders will have the highest judicial position which it is in the power of the joint votes of faculty and students to bestow.

The question of continuing the present system of co-operation between faculty and students was recently submitted to full discussion in the college, and to a vote of the faculty. It was decided that, after three years of trial, the system had proved to be superior to the old form of student self-government.

"THE CIRCUS IS COMING"

Sullivan Square playground in Charlestown will be the site on which the combined circuses of Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Bros. will pitch their "big top" during the week of June 8. The Huntington Avenue grounds formerly used by the circus were reserved for this year. The Sullivan Square playground was approved by Mayor Curley on condition that the field be returned to its usual condition.

C. BOWEN

Trucking - Rigging Motor Transportation Safe and Machinery Moving. 51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Haymarket 220. 25 Shrewsbury St., Worcester. 210 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

Announcing the Opening of an ART SHOP

Correct Picture Framing, Pictures, Individual Mirrors, Oil Paintings Restored, Prints Cleaned, Regilding Old Frames. VISITORS WELCOME. **WILLIAM TRENOUTH**. 92 1/2 St. James Avenue, Boston.

It Does Make a Difference Where You Eat

THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA. 256 Huntington Avenue. 142 Massachusetts Avenue. Boylston Street at Washington. 4 Brattle Square, Quincy House. BOSTON. In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street.

for MOVING SHIPPING PACKING STORING

Write or phone for free information on how best to ship or store your goods. We have the best equipment and lowest rates. Ask for free Omaha Street Guide. **BEKINS**. OMAHA VAN & STORAGE. 16th and Leavenworth. Phone Jackson 4153.

HARVARD

The Ideal Underground Garbage Receiver. Weight 235 lbs. Capacity 20 gals. Complete with Foot Lever, Double Cast Iron Covers, and Heavy Galvanized Container. Sanitary, Durable, Rustless. ORDER A "HARVARD". We install in brick, cement or ground. **Harvard Garbage Receptacle Co.** 171-175 Norwell St., Dorchester, Mass.

RUG CLEANING

and Oriental Repairing for the Spring. Our Watchwords Are—"Courtesy and Service". **Adams & Swett**. ROXBURY, MASS. Rug Cleaners for 69 Years. Roxbury 9800-9801.

Francis Lang Co.

The House of Prompt Service. PLUMBING HEATING LEADERS. GUTTERS SLATE ROOFING. 378 Main Street. Tel. Orange 3106. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

BUS SERVICE PERMITS VETOED

Boston Mayor Takes Action on Several Lines Favored by the Council

Pursuing his policy of protecting steam and trolley lines from uneconomic competition from motor busses, Mayor Curley has vetoed the granting of permits by the city council to nine individuals and corporations seeking to operate lines between Boston and Swampscott, Marblehead, Brockton, Providence, Fitchburg and New Bedford.

On petitions for lines between Boston and West Quincy, Boston and Worcester and Boston and Waltham, the Mayor deferred action and will give more study to the individual merits of the applications. Eight petitions of the Boston Elevated Railway to establish feeder bus lines in various sections of the city were approved.

The steam and trolley lines have worked together in attempting to keep bus line operation out of the hands of others than themselves, the contention being that they can operate bus lines more economically with relation to the whole field of transportation than individual concerns. But a rift in this entente has been brought about by the petition of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for renewal by the Cambridge City Council of their Boston-Lowell license. The Cambridge council voted

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MAINE GOING AFTER GRANGE CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me., April 22 (Special).—The state Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League, through its manager, A. L. T. Cummings, is proposing to open a campaign to bring the National Grange to Maine in 1926. Within the next few days the chamber will send a letter to state masters and other officials who will gather in Sacramento in November, when the 1926 meeting place will be selected.

A similar letter of invitation will go to the accredited officials of the National Grange from the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations. Only once in the history of the Grange has the national meeting been held in Maine, and that was in Lewiston 25 years ago.

HOUSE SUSTAINS INVESTMENT VETO

Bankers May Ask That New Bill Be Introduced

Governor Fuller's veto of the bill allowing Massachusetts savings banks to invest in railroad equipment bonds was sustained by the House of Representatives yesterday when by a vote of 10 to 211 the measure was discarded.

This did not take place, however, until John C. Hull, Speaker of the House, took the floor and insisted that all branches of Government stand together in enacting laws relating to securities in which the people invest their earnings. He averred that the Governor was within his rights, at the same time insisting that the Legislature had acted honestly in passing the bill.

It is believed that the banking interests will ask for a new bill providing that the railroads guarantee the equipment securities as the Governor insisted was necessary.

Governor Fuller refused to reconsider his veto to allow the Legislature to change the measure to include the safeguards he insisted were necessary. He said that the Legislature must act first on his veto before he would consider any new legislation.

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BUS SERVICE PERMITS VETOED

Boston Mayor Takes Action on Several Lines Favored by the Council

Pursuing his policy of protecting steam and trolley lines from uneconomic competition from motor busses, Mayor Curley has vetoed the granting of permits by the city council to nine individuals and corporations seeking to operate lines between Boston and Swampscott, Marblehead, Brockton, Providence, Fitchburg and New Bedford.

On petitions for lines between Boston and West Quincy, Boston and Worcester and Boston and Waltham, the Mayor deferred action and will give more study to the individual merits of the applications. Eight petitions of the Boston Elevated Railway to establish feeder bus lines in various sections of the city were approved.

The steam and trolley lines have worked together in attempting to keep bus line operation out of the hands of others than themselves, the contention being that they can operate bus lines more economically with relation to the whole field of transportation than individual concerns. But a rift in this entente has been brought about by the petition of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for renewal by the Cambridge City Council of their Boston-Lowell license. The Cambridge council voted

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PICK-UPS

THE opening day celebrations of the Washington American League pennant winners last year will take place at Washington today against New York. The occasion will be the first appearance of President Calvin Coolidge at a baseball game this year and he has agreed to throw out the first ball. Mrs. Coolidge

1924. Vice-President C. G. Dawes and his wife will attend the game but it is doubtful if they will be present if they will accept.

Al Johnson, the pitcher of the American League has been chosen to open the home series for Washington.

Pittsburgh celebrates the 100th anniversary of the Chicago Nationals. All reservations have been made and the game will be a familiar face in Pittsburgh that of W. J. Maravalle, to whom Pittsburgh fans are indebted for the first game of Pittsburgh with the Cubs will be missing from the Chicago lineup.

The Cubs will have two victories against the Chicago White Sox after a bad opening of the season against Cleveland. The Cubs are now looking themselves against Cleveland in another four-game series beginning tonight.

The Philadelphia Athletics are playing by the Philadelphia Athletics, yesterday, and the falling down of Cleveland, one of the best teams in the American League is rapping at the back door of first place. Washington is now tied for first place and the Athletics are one game behind the league leading Indians.

In honor of G. S. Cochrane, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and member of the Philadelphia Athletics, a Cochrane day will be observed by the fans of the Boston Red Sox when they will see him play their first game in Boston. The Boston University band will parade in front of the stadium and the Sox will present him with a traveling bag and another gift. Several hundred fans will be seated in the stands reserved for them in the Cochrane section of the stadium.

With the weather man forecasting good weather, record crowds are expected at ball games in three New England cities. The Boston Red Sox play today, when the 1925 season of the Eastern League gets under way. The Boston Braves play at Worcester, Bridgeport; Springfield at Albany; New Haven at Worcester; Pittsfield at Springfield; and Hartford at Bridgeport in the Eastern League this year. Close

**ALEKHINE LEADING
CHESS TOURNAMENT**

BADEN-BADEN, April 22 (AP)—A. Alekhine, the Russian player, went into the lead in the international chess tournament yesterday, when A. K. Rubinstein of Poland was unable to secure only a draw, with Rabinowitch of Russia. Alekhine won from Niemzowitch of Denmark. F. J. Marshall, United States, did not finish his game with Carls, Germany.

Carlos Torre, of the New York State chess club, won his 15th game of the

champion, won his first game of the title series and tied for fifth and sixth places with E. D. Bogoljubov of Russia. Torre, United States, defeated Sir G. A. Thomas, England.

JACOBSON SIGNS CONTRACT
CHICAGO, April 22.—W. C. Jacobson, star outfielder with the St. Louis Browns, who has refused to join his team because of a salary dispute, has signed a contract with B. E. Johnson, president of the American League. Today, Jacobson at-

arranged to join the Browns at once. Johnson declined to reveal the terms of the contract. Jacobson had been holding out for a \$2000 increase from last year's salary of \$6000.

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696-4

American Institute of Architects Discusses Planning of Cities

Ebenezer Howard Relates His Experiences in Building Garden Cities in England—Medals Awarded in Five Groups

NEW YORK, April 22 (Special).—Professor Beresford Pite, of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, London, told the American architects, at their luncheon in honor of foreign delegates yesterday, that their buildings groped toward an expression of the truth "that the engineer is the builder and the architect the dressmaker."

The luncheon was held at the Hotel Roosevelt, Convention headquarters, and attended by so great a crowd that many had to be turned away. Abram Garfield, second vice-president of the institute, presided in the absence of Donn Barber, convention chairman. Mr. Garfield introduced Ebenezer Howard, the pioneer garden city planner of London.

Mr. Howard told the story of his long association with the garden city movement in England, resulting in the building of two large towns just outside of London, Letchworth and Welwyn. His first inspiration, he said, came from the belief that his native city would be considerably better off if "some of the people would get out of it." He began his campaign in a small way by lecturing, and eventually purchased the estates, on which the model manufacturing towns were built.

Epigrams for Architects
Mr. Pite opened his address by a brief sketch of Mr. Howard's activities, and a tribute to his work, saying that he was a much honored man in England, and "you do well to honor him here." The remainder of his talk bristled with epigrammatic wisdom on architecture and architectural practice.

"No slave of Jerusalem, plunged into Babylon could be more ardent than I am in your city," he said. "He could not have stood more in awe of those Towers of the Sun, than I before your high temples raised—shall I say—to an unknown god. You are feeling your way toward truth, and eventually we shall see something here beyond Norman keeps ascending to Heaven. We have not your commercial buildings and you have not our clustered rural charms as a background, so that comparisons are difficult, but our duty as architects is the same.

"Art is work, and more. It is also joy in work. If you do your work conscientiously, sufficiently, and more than sufficiently, shall we say that is enough to produce art? I know not. 'If any man compel you to go with him one mile go with him twain.' The first mile is work—obeying the necessities, the wish of the client, the financial limitations, the law. But the second mile is art.

"In every work of man there is character. Even in the work of the bricklayer you can read the character of the workman, and remember that in your building you are writing your character."

Tradition in England
"What is England architecturally to you in America? England should be more to you artistically than Greece, or Rome, or the continental renaissance tradition. For England has maintained her own traditions from which your roots have sprung. There is the old English appreciation of the medieval spirit, expressed in our cathedrals. When Europe was swept by the renaissance to an enthusiasm for paganism, England did not give way to a rococo or baroque expression. Something in the race held it back. It was the spirit of the Puritan in which you began. Therefore, this heritage of England is yours also.

"It is a privilege to be authorized by the Royal Institute to convey to the American Institute of Architects the consideration and affection of that body."

The delegates to the convention began a busy day at 10 o'clock with the business session at Grand Cen-

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City Planner Predicts New Suburban Era to Meet Congestion Problem
NEW YORK, April 22—A ray of hope for the great cities of the world, now virtually "stymied" through the density of population and attendant traffic problems, was offered at the

International City and Regional Planning Conference, in convention at Hotel Pennsylvania, by Dr. Raymond Unwin, chief architect to the British Ministry of Health, under whose direction the great housing problems of London and other English cities are approaching solution. Dr. Unwin, discussing "Methods of Distribution or Decentralization," advocated the establishment of suburbs which shall be complete as industrial and residential centers.

"So long as the advantages of a large city, whether commercial or cultural, could only be enjoyed by those on the spot, there was some excuse for crowding to be near the center," he said. "Today the peasant on his farm can hear the President's voice as well as if he were at the back of the hall; tomorrow he will watch his face while speaking. Yesterday the manufacturers needed to be close to the sources of power, and the workmen to crowd round them."

Coping With Situation
"Today the power can be taken hundreds of miles to the factory, and tomorrow the workman will be able, if he wishes, to live on his farm and go by electric train or motor to his work at any factory within 20 or 30 miles. These new facilities while at present adding to the congestion are all increasing our power to cope with the difficulty of the large town."

City planning or the regulation of growth, Dr. Unwin asserted, is the proper method for preventing overcrowding. Through such planning a better distribution of population may be obtained and a greater localization of activity in the various urban units established.

Dr. R. Heiligenthal, of Oberhausen, Berlin, also contributed a paper on this subject, the two papers being followed by a general discussion by the delegates.

Boston Changes Costly
Boston, which has had to spend \$50,000,000 in recent years in widening and straightening streets, was cited as an example of the cost of not planning for the future, in city development, by Philip Nichols, Boston attorney, in addressing the conference.

Deploping the haphazard way cities grew in Colonial days, Mr. Nichols pointed to Washington and Philadelphia as examples of foresight in city planning.

The Port of New York is not to be equaled anywhere in the world, was the opinion expressed by Col. P. L. Gerhardt, vice-president of the Bush Terminal Company.

The Marquis of Aberdeen, former Viceroy of Ireland and Governor-General of Canada, presided at a luncheon of the conference.

Harmony in Planning
Houses painted in solid white may have a "discouraging effect" upon the surrounding landscape, Prof. Sverre Færevang, city architect of Trondheim, Norway, said, in an address before the conference. In planning attractive cities, much depends upon having a harmonious relationship between the natural scenery and the color of the houses, he declared.

A more serious interest in home building this year has been evident in the number of persons regardless of the workmanship rather than the decorative phases of houses at the Own Your Home Exposition at the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory, according to a statement from the offices of Robert H. Sexton, president of the exposition. Demonstrations in the making of roofs, walls and foundations are drawing unprecedented attendances.

DAYLIGHT SAVING DATE NEAR
CHICAGO, April 22—Effective next Sunday, daylight saving time will supplant central standard time in Chicago, until Sept. 27.

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The Library

The Readers' Adviser in the Public Library

By ALICE M. FARQUHAR

In Charge of the Readers' Bureau, Chicago Public Library

MARCH 31 marked the close of the first 18 months' work of the Readers' Adviser of the Chicago Public Library. In that period of time, 388 people have been helped by the Readers' Adviser to find the books they wanted to read. The study outlines made on approximately 187 different subjects. At present there are 193 active readers.

Any new branch of library service which wins for the library the staunch support of 388 people surely proves itself worth while and of interest to libraries which have not yet installed it. In its Readers' Bureau, Chicago, has been the pioneer in one particular kind of Readers' Adviser, and out of its experience is able to make deductions which may be helpful to others.

Because such experiments differ so widely, it may be well first to define what our interpretation of such a department and such an assistant is. Our activities may be divided into three parts. We act as an advisory bureau to assist in the choice of the best book for a particular need; we are building up a file of educational opportunities in Chicago; and we outline systematic courses of reading and make study outlines on cultural subjects.

For the first service we keep no record, but we have a very vivid mental record of the gratitude of the people sent to us from the reference room, where they were found trying to pick from 50 or 100 titles in the catalogue, the book to fit their need. In many cases, we are able to show such an individual a study outline which tells the value of the different books, and very often, he enrolls in the readers' bureau to study the entire list.

For our educational file, we attempted to list all non-scholastic courses, vocational and cultural, open to an adult in Chicago—by subject given, and by name of school. We say attempted, for we were unable to keep this file up as it should be kept, because of the constant change of names and change of records necessary. In Boston, where this sort of thing has been done perfectly, one man devotes his entire time to the work. In smaller cities, it would not be the same problem, and should be a part of the work of the readers' adviser.

Lists Made for Individuals
Our greatest effort from the first, has been expended on our study outlines for individuals, and it is that part of the service which has met with the greatest response. In our advertising leaflet, we offer to compile reading courses on any cultural subject, after consultation with the applicant to determine his purpose, tastes and previous preparation, and to supply the books in consecutive order at proper intervals.

The main point we make in this sort of library service is the individuality of the outlines. They must suit the persons for whom they are made. In order to do this, the readers' adviser must be housed in a secluded corner, with a large number of bibliographies and reading lists, and have opportunity of consulting with the individual somewhat leisurely. She must talk with him about his work, the sort of books he has read and enjoyed, and his aim in reading. She shows him various

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Meetings in the library, with a teacher to answer questions and correct false ideas which lack of guidance might allow to rise. It is possible that shopmen, skeptical of the practical help to be derived from books, might meet one night a week at the readers' bureau with one of their rank who had risen through such study, and in whose ability they have confidence.

If the readers' adviser will make a study of the needs of all types and classes of men, and be given the necessary financial support, she will soon make the library what it alone can be, a "universal university." As it is, in its present uncultivated state, the job is unquestionably the most fascinating of all branches of library work, and offers the largest returns.

SYDNEY DREDGES
WESTERN CHANNEL
Wharves Strengthened and Harbor Lighting Improved

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 21 (Special Correspondence).—Last year the Sydney Harbor Trust, besides carrying out many improvements to the wharves and lighting of the port, dredged the western channel.

There are now separate incoming and outgoing channels 700 feet wide, with a minimum depth of 40 feet at low tide. These facilities are considered ample for modern shipping.

During the year closing Dec. 31 last the trust undertook the work of constructing the Spit Bridge with funds provided by the Manly Municipal Council.

The necessary strengthening of wharves to support the heavy loads now carried by motor and steam-driven wagons was also carried out, and at the end of the year almost the entire section of the port, extending from Miller's Point round to Woolloomooloo Bay had been completed. Improvements have been effected in the lighting of the harbor.

The commissioners have to maintain their property in a fit state for the proper conduct of a great port. They have vested in them 58,116 lineal feet of wharfage, with some hundreds of warehouses, shops and dwellings, and an extensive dredging and floating plant. All these possessions represent a capital value of over £10,000,000.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Nina Fischmeister, London, England.
Albert Andrus, New York City.
Miss Elizabeth Bushman, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Catherine Clark, Preston, Ont.
Victor Bushman, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfhard, Kitchener, Ont.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Lover of the Stars

A REVIEW
By EDWARD SKINNER KING
of Harvard University

John A. Brashear. The Autobiography of a Man Who Loved the Stars. Edited by W. Lucien Scott. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

The life of John Alfred Brashear, the celebrated maker of astronomical lenses and instruments of precision, is a record of patient work and loving service. He modestly wonders who will care for his reminiscences, not realizing that his life story carries the incentive of noble and useful living. He was not only a lover of the stars but a lover of his fellow-man. His was a helping hand which endeared him to thousands who loved to call him "Uncle John." Sharing with the "other fellow" that for him made life worth while.

It is not surprising that he learned early to love the stars. "Grandfather Smith" gave him his first lessons in the "starry heavens" and all the lore found in the well-thumbed volume of Dr. Dick's "Works." Johnny at the age of 8 had learned the constellations, when gathered with other children around the old man on the grass, after supper, to hear fascinating stories of the sky pictures. It was Grandfather who procured for him, through Squire Wampler's homemade telescope, a view of the moon and the ringed planet Saturn. Grandfather loved music, frequently addressed religious gatherings, and was an adept in everything mechanical. It is only another instance of the influence of a sweet and virile character on a receptive boy.

Both Parents Musical
John came into this "old round world" on Nov. 24, 1840, of sturdy Huguenot stock. His father was a saddler; his mother as a girl had worked in an Allegheny cotton mill, such as gave young Andrew Carnegie employment when his family came from Scotland. Both parents were musical. Brashear tells with glee of beating the big bass drum, when a youngster, in his father's brass band at the commencement exercises of a college where 50 years later he received an honorary degree. At 15 years of age John left the old brick schoolhouse and sought his life's work. After some vicissitudes, his mechanical tendencies led him into the iron mills of Pittsburgh, and for 20 years he was a millwright. Brashear's interest in astronomy was not abated by the hard mill life. With his Barlett's Star Map and a candle, out among the piles of pig metal, he continued his studies. And now, active in his mechanical work, through life, he met Phoebe Stewart, a teacher in the Sunday school, who became his wife and enthusiastic partner in his astronomical pursuits. Together they made a five-inch telescope. This was night work, for the mill demanded all his daylight hours. When, after three years of unremitting labor, they pointed their own telescope at the planet Saturn, their joy was not complete without sharing the vision with the neighbors.

This lens he showed to Professor Langley of the Allegheny Observatory, who received him kindly and lent him books on lens construction. The second attempt was a 12-inch reflector. Many nights were consumed in polishing, figuring, and testing. He learned by experience that intervals for cooling the glass disk must be provided between operations. So sensitive is the optical surface that a warm hand pressed even for a few seconds, upon it will produce a cameo hand, which if immediately polished off will still show the hand, but in intaglio or depressed figure. At last, the work was done, but the mirror nearly broke the Brashears' hearts, when it cracked in the silencing process.

The following hours almost brought despair, but when he returned the next evening from the mill, the faithful wife took him to their little shop. A fire was under the boiler, the engine was oiled, and another 12-inch disk was on the lathe ready for shaping. Her love and confidence were all-sufficing, and with acquired experience they made the new mirror in two months. Meanwhile he had found a safe method of silencing, which now bears his name, "The Brashear Process."

Goes Into Business
In 1881 he decided to go into the business of making telescopes. John Brashear always had a phenomenal gift of making friends in every walk of life. Called by Professor Langley to silver a mirror for the Allegheny Observatory, he met William Thaw, who became his friend and gave him generous assistance in his business undertakings. Asked by Professor Rowland to furnish true surfaces of speculum metal for diffraction gratings, he produced thousands, of unexampled accuracy, which were distributed throughout the world. Astronomers and physicists were continually calling on him for special apparatus. He never lost sight of his first love, the making of telescopic objectives and mirrors. There is a formidable list, given in the appendix of the book, of those 12 inches or more in diameter. The first lens which he ground and polished while still a millwright weighed about four pounds. The glass in the mirror of the 72-inch Vancouver telescope—the world's second largest telescope—made by him only a few years ago, weighs more than two tons. In later life, when traveling abroad, he could hardly find an observatory which did

not possess some grating or other Brashear product. It was a dramatic moment when he visited the home of the Herschels, the great discoverer of the huge reflector. One can imagine "Uncle John" knocking with the old-fashioned knocker at the door of "Observatory House," and viewing the famous Herschellian products. There in the hall niche was the greatest of them all, the 48-inch reflecting speculum mirror, worked by Sir William Herschel himself, assisted by his sister Caroline. And Brashear could comprehend that devotion, for had not "Ma" done as much for him in his early attempts?

Cared Little for Money
Uncle John cared little for money. It was the excellence of the work which counted. He sought for diffusion of knowledge. To him as to Carlyle, it was tragedy that there should be one man ignorant, who had a capacity for knowledge. So he strove to send out sweetness and light, but confessed a sense of selfishness in the big percentage of interest returned. Other qualities he possessed than mechanical genius. This was recognized in his appointment as acting chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was recognized by Andrew Carnegie, his dear friend, who gave him a large share in the planning for the Carnegie Institute of Technology. It was recognized by Henry C. Frick, who chose him to administer a fund of \$500,000 for educational purposes. The list of Brashear's honors, memberships, and degrees shows his wide activities and recognitions.

Probably dearest to his heart was his work in building up the new Allegheny Observatory. This "temple of the skies" realized the longing of his youth, for it contained one room adequately endowed for public use, where all the people who loved the stars could enjoy them. He felt that nothing "contributes more to the elevating and the ennobling of the spiritual life of man, than to see something of God's beautiful work." The autobiography of John Alfred Brashear speaks to all. Every young man should read it, for like a beacon in a world of commercial materialism, it shows us a life of love, work, and service.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.
Education for Democracy, by Alice Davis. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.
The Muse in Connell, by John Drinkwater. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.50.
Minnale Flynn, by Frances Marion. New York: Knopf. \$2.50.
Great Sea Stories, by Joseph Lewis French. New York: Brentano's. \$2.
Great Pirate Stories, by Joseph Lewis French. New York: Brentano's. \$2.
How to See Modern Pictures, by Ralph M. Pearson. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh—The Dial Press. \$2.50.
The George and the Crown, by Sheila Kaye-Smith. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
An Anthology of Pure Poetry, by George Moore. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
The Way of All Earth, by Edith Barnard Delano. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
The Way of Stars, by L. Adams Beck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.
Fifteen Songs, from "When We Were Very Young," by A. A. Milne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.
Franklin Winslow Kane, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.
The Mystery of Redmarsh Farm, by Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.
Immigration Problems, by Victor Safford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.
The Windstraw, by J. Mills Whitman. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
Poets of America, by Clement Wood. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.
The Newer Spirit, by V. F. Calverton. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
Troubadour, An Autobiography, by Alfred Kreymborg. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
Swedish Architecture of the Twentieth Century, edited by F. R. Terbury. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
Is It Good English? by John O'Leary. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
School for John and Mary, by Elizabeth Banks. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.
Mistress Margaret Tod Rittler. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.
Six Years in the Malay Jungle, by George H. Doran. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.
Penobscot Poems, by A. B. Price. Boston: The Four Seas Company. \$1.
Before the Dawn, by Toyohiko Kagawa. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.
Alan, by E. F. Benson. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Our Sussex Parish, by Thomas Geering. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.
The First Days of History, by Fred-

erick Arnold Kummer. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Old Wine, by Phyllis Bottome. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Sea Horses, by Francis Brett Young. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.
The Basis of Racial Adjustment, by Thomas Jackson Woolter Jr. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.
The Mill of Many Windows, by J. S. Flanagan. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.
The Wild Bird, by Hulbert Footner. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
Vocations for College Women, reprinted from the News-Bulletin of Bureau of Vocational Information. Chicago: American Library Association. 35c.
Viewpoints in Modern Drama, by Francis K. W. Drury. Chicago: American Library Association. \$1.25.
Principles of Equitation, by Barreto de Souza. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.
Washington Irving, Esquire, by George S. Hellman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.75.
County Library Service, by Harriet Catherine Long. Chicago: American Library Association. \$1.75.

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In Praise of Huneker

James Gibbons Huneker, by Benjamin J. Casper. New York: Joseph Lawrence. \$1.50.

MR. DE CASSERES has long been one of the unappreciated writers of the United States. Perhaps a lack of that general acceptance which is as honey to the hearts of some has made him somewhat bitter toward the American reading public. The man has a style; persons of taste and culture the world over have written in profuse praise of him. Yet somehow or other, when one is thus led to his books, the show fails to come off. His manner is, whether in poetry or prose, irritatingly dithyrambic. He loves capital letters and imposing abstractions. He fulminates and coruscates and wings and executes verbal evolutions; he reminiscences through a nos-

taiga of aesthetic refinement. He pontificates; he attitudes; and yet—the man has a personality; he can write; he can think; he has the gift of epigram and parody; and he has, in abundant measure, a quality which is fast becoming obsolete among American critics: the ability to admire.

Why, then, has he failed to win a public? Why do his books exist chiefly as promises, "in preparation"? For the same reason, most likely, that he has impressed mainly those of a cosmopolitan cast, or foreign writers such as De Gourmont. That is, he is an exotic. What he discerns as Huneker's salient virtue he himself possesses in abundance: a certain ecstasy. Too much, if the truth must be said. Such a prose begins by exercising a certain fascination; sustained too long, it induces a weariness of the intellect. The important point is, however, that De Casseres' appreciation is short. It is followed by the beginning of what is intended to be a bibliography of the works of Huneker. This has been compiled by the publisher, Joseph Lawrence, and is confessedly incomplete at present.

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THE HOME FORUM

What the Millions Were Reading

IT IS always amusing to come upon intimate details of daily living a century ago, especially when these afford striking contrasts to our ways of today. I have made some notes on what average people read in 1825, outside the range of books that have since become classic and of the great magazines and reviews that circulated mainly among the more wealthy and learned classes.

In the first place, they read, of course, the newspaper, and it did not differ materially from ours except in size. Cowper calls it "a folio of four pages"—that is, a sheet folded in the middle and printed on both sides. This was in 1785, but in 1825 it had not grown much larger and it was still strictly a newspaper, with none of the departments or literary features that we are familiar with. It did, however, have advertisements, morning and evening editions, and even extra editions at night. Hone, in the "Table Book" (1826), estimates that upwards of fifty thousand papers were distributed in London every forenoon, and he gives an interesting account of the life of a "newsman," the prototype of our newsboy. We learn that this hard-working person was compelled to be out of bed by four every morning in order that his papers might lie on the breakfast tables of his customers and that his troubles were greatly complicated by the custom of the printers of holding up their lanterns for late news. One has a picture of late housewives thrusting their heads out of doors and windows all along a street, on the look-out for the newsman who, through no fault of his own, is late. We learn, moreover, the curious fact that "besides buyers, every newsman has readers at so much each paper per hour. One class stipulates for a journal always at breakfast; another, that it is to be delivered exactly at such an hour; a third, at any time, so that it be left the full hour; and among all of these there are malcontents who permit nothing of time or circumstance to interfere with their personal convenience." The newsman had to keep track of all these differing requirements, deliver his papers on time, and fetch them again, with the result that he was often busy with his morning papers until four in the afternoon.

At three in the afternoon, he or his boys had to be at the offices for the evening papers, which seem to have been doled out as fast as the presses could be made to work. The first batch was taken to the Stock Exchange, the next to the coffee-houses and taverns; the third to his town customers, and the fourth, after they had been folded and addressed, to the post office, for out-of-town readers. Each batch carried a trip to the office, and on Tuesdays and Fridays, the Gazette,

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published at night, kept the newsman running to and fro until after seven o'clock—fifteen hours in all. Hone, who was a tender-hearted man, pleads for more consideration from readers toward this hard-working and unappreciated tradesman, and he gives a wood-cut of the gentleman in question, hurriedly delivering a morning paper to a maid in a doorway. We know that it is very early, because another maid is scrubbing the doorstep, just as maids scrub doorsteps in Philadelphia and Baltimore long before breakfast today. Finally, we learn that the newsman issued every year a poem of his own composition, entitled, "The Newsman's Eidion to His Customers." The specimen given is in heroic couplets, among them the following:

While, as in olden times, Heaven's gifts you share,
And Englishmen enjoy their Christmas fare;
While at the social board friend joins with friend,
And smiles and jokes and salutations blend;
Your newsman wishes to be social
And would enjoy the opening year with you.

The newspaper of 1825 would seem to us a crude affair, though still not essentially different from ours. When we turn to the books that were "best sellers" of the year we find that, with the exception of Scott, who was of course at the height of his vogue, the novels were almost all so poor that only one or two are still remembered. In Blackwood's Magazine for 1825 a list of some twenty-five announced for publication are all historical romances, with such titles as: "Ramees: an Egyptian Tale"; "Anselmo, a Tale of Italy"; "London in Old Time"; "Peep at the Pilgrims"; "Loch-an-dun, a Tale of the Eighteenth Century"; "Eustace Fitz-Richard, a Tale of the Barons' Wars"; "The Bandit Chief"; and "Sephora, a Hebrew Tale." These were all faint recollections of Scott, and indicate the thirst for antiquities which distinguished the decade.

But there were large sections of the public that looked askance at fiction, and their favorite reading seems to have been "instructive books" of what I am afraid we should now call useless information. William Hone's "Popular Works," still treasured by many an adult lover of odd and interesting facts, seem to have been designed by "ingenious Hone," as Charles Lamb called him, for reading by children, if one may judge by what he says in his preface. "In selecting my materials, I aimed to avoid what might injure the youthful mind, and the 'Year Book' there is something of what seemed suitable to ingenious thought." And an examination of what he thought so suitable arouses some interesting speculations concerning the children of his day and of ours. He offers his readers a "Perpetual Calendar" of popular amusements, sports, pastimes, ceremonies, customs, and events, incident to each of the days of the year; a "Perpetual Key to the Almanac"; a book of the seasons; a planting calendar; an almanac; and an immense mass of odds and ends of information, filling in all over eight hundred pages printed in double columns. No doubt, an occasional and exceptional child would find the book fascinating today, but the vast majority would vote it "dry" and would turn to something less "instructive" or at least more enlivening.

Interest in antiquarian lore was the fad of the day a hundred years ago, and the popular way of publishing it was in almanac or diary form. I have a quaint little volume entitled, "Time's Telescope for 1816; or, A Complete Guide to the Almanac." It was a yearly publication, and is typical of its class. Hone's books were designed for the reading of women and children, while "Time's Telescope" was aimed at "ladies." From it we learn that the desired reading for "ladies" included the elements of botany and astronomy, a description of forest trees, illustrations of British antiquities and of sketches of comparative chronology, and that this information was presented in a stilted and "goody-goody" style, with incessant quotations from the feeblest poets of that poetical feeble time.

The great poets of the Romantic school were flourishing in the year 1825, but the reading of the millions was such as I have described. The reading of the millions today is certainly more lively and entertaining. Whether it is any better is another matter.

But no one laughs so merrily, so full of blithe delight,
As the hut that wears a jacket of sweet roses, red and bright,
With a hat of felt, and prinks itself before the lake, flower laden.
Who lives in it? We know not. Mysterious and shy,
Far from the world it sits there upon the mountain high,
And laughs in such a fashion you would think it was a maiden!

—Julio Herrera y Retalsig. Translated from the Spanish by Alice Stone Blackwell.

ONE can reach Islamabad by car from Srinagar in two hours; we were rather more than three days, towed in our houseboat up the river Jhelum. The water ran swift for the recent rain, the air was clear and sweet and reflections quivered into the very depths. Even the tolling coolies found it in their hearts to sing, as they bent to the tug of the rope, a weird, incessant strain. For the first time we found ourselves beyond the snowy barrier of the Pir Panjal ranges, bound in the mystery they guard so closely.

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We stopped an hour beside the excavated ruins of Avantipura—a secret walled by the hands of men out of the merciful earth that hides the dust of so much vanished glory. Beside the ghost of the gray temple, in the great red earthen jars that in long gone ages held oil, flour and stores for living men, we found the link with this ancient world that, like the "fabric of a vision, leaves not a wrack behind." This was home in those old days.

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Musical Events—Art—Theatrical News

The Bach Choir of London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 9.—AT CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, on Tuesday, March 31, the Bach Choir gave one of those spacious concerts which are so characteristic of it. Neither length nor difficulty can daunt these amateurs. With the courage of culture and intellect they settle happily to a long concert of hard music and do it so adequately well that the audience is happy too, and indifferent to the hands of the clock as they move past the two-hour mark. If these London singers had but the voices of the Welsh and Northern Choirs, what results they would get under a conductor of such profoundly true musical instinct as Dr. Vaughan Williams. Their performance of Palestrina's Mass "Maria Assumpta Est" was a most admirable bit of work; calm and steady without coldness. Only the lack of first-rate vocal material prevented it from being outstandingly good. In feeling, finish and presentation there was everything required by the remote, simple reality of this unworldly music. Only some of its more delicate beauties never emerged because there was not sufficient contrast between the different timbres of the vocal parts for their progressions to show.

A London Premiere

The main event of the evening was the first London performance of Dr. W. G. Whittaker's work for Chorus and Orchestra "A Lyke Wake Dirge." This was sung twice to enable the audience to know it better. It is a strange, violent setting of the old ballad (more Pagan than Christian) which has come down from far ages. Its stark grimness has been matched by Dr. Whittaker with music as stark, and his great knowledge of the colors and capacities of voices and instruments has allowed him to give full play to his vivid imagination. Long, dogged discords, and holding notes that come to fierce clashes are frequent features, and the forceful progression of the parts is enhanced to the utmost power by the type of orchestration employed. The work is difficult—consummately so, and the Bach Choir did well to produce this intelligent and intelligible performance. It would have been better yet if the singers had been less timid in lead and attack, and more convinced of their own intonation.

Dvořák's "Te Deum," which completed the choral portion of the evening, was easy by comparison. The music flows with the facility of a Negro spiritual and the clear, bright tones were given by the choir with the brilliance suited to their unadorned ethereal. Miss Bertha Stevenson as soprano soloist sang acceptably, but Mr. J. J. Andrews' voice did not come forward very well in the bass solo.

Concerto for Two Violins
A Bach Choir Concerto could hardly be without a work by Bach. On this occasion the fine Concerto in C minor for two violins (thought to be the original version of the Concerto for two violins), was played by Adria Pachal and Jelly D'Aranyi, accompanied by the London Symphony Orchestra. No praise is too warm for the beautiful playing and ensemble of these gifted sisters. There was the perfect companionship of two splendid artists with aims and attainments completely shared. Their performance, later in the evening, of Spohr's Duet in D for two violins unaccompanied was

even more surprising. Nowadays one is apt to feel Spohr dull—a sentimental pedant. Nothing of the kind, when his music is played as the two D'Aranyis play it! They have inherited an understanding of the German classic violin school from their uncle Joseph Joachim, and their technique is so great and strong, their ideas so charming, that Spohr's hard double-stopings, difficult bowings and sculptural phrases are transformed by them into things of pure grace and fascination. They amply deserved the ovation they got.

The delicate little lullaby for orchestra called "The Banks of Green Willow," founded by its composer, Butterworth, on two old English tunes, was a welcome addition to the program.

M. M. S.

Italian Novelty on

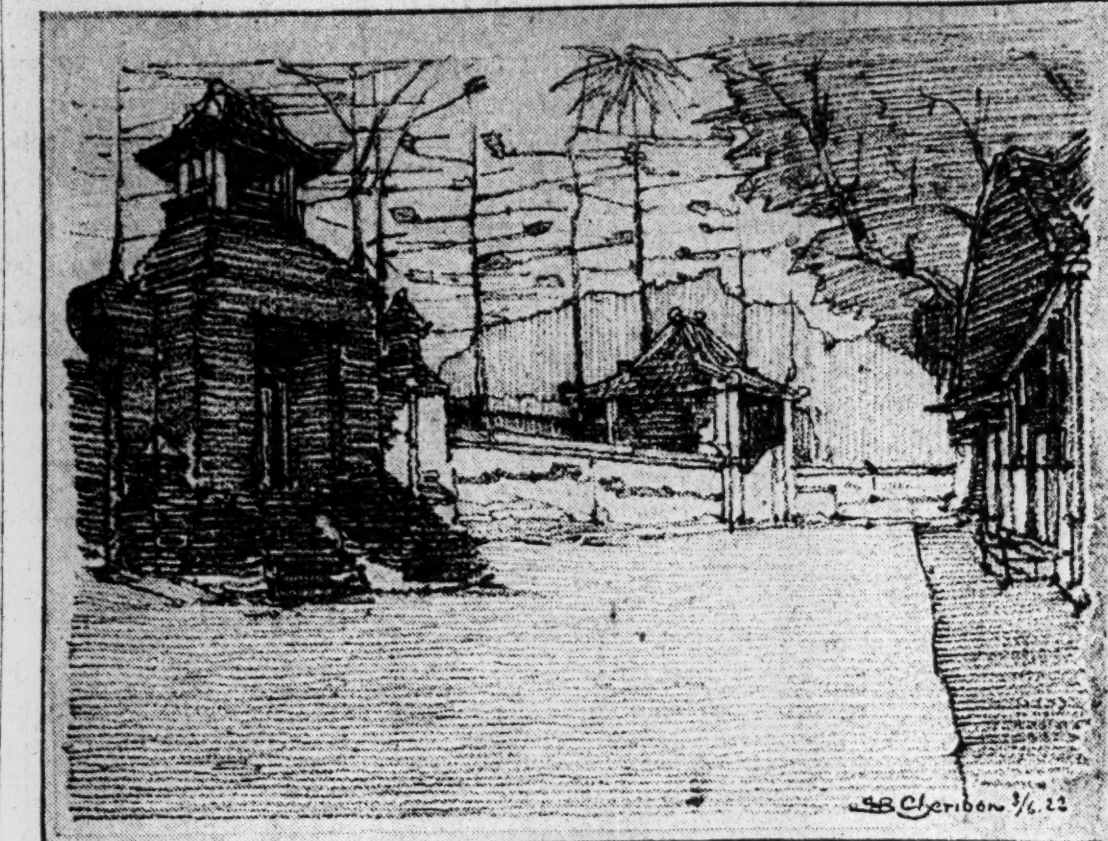
Mr. Reiner's Program

CINCINNATI, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—Another American premiere was included in the program presented by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra at the thirteenth pair of concerts for the season. The work was a "Concerto for Quintet of Wind Instruments" by Vittorio Rieti, a young Italian composer whose teacher is Alfredo Casella. While the concerto is of no special musical significance it is pleasing to hear. The composer has attempted nothing new and in this single work does not give evidence of being the one destined to overthrow any of the modern giants.

Rieti has scored the concerto in the fashion of the ancient "concerto grosso" for a group of solo instruments, flute, oboe, clarinet, French horn, bassoon, and orchestra consisting of two trumpets, kettle-drums, and the customary string choir. It has three parts, each light in character, with popular tunes serving as thematic material. The influence of Casella and Stravinsky is evident throughout the work, but there is much that is individual in the unexpected turns of its development and certain of its grotesque rhythmic and harmonic combinations.

Mr. Reiner gave the music an entertaining reading which brought out all the superficial lightness and cleverness in the score. Felix Salmond gave probably the finest performance of any soloist of the season in his playing of the Dvořák B minor concerto for cello and orchestra. Technically and temperamentally, Mr. Salmond is perfectly equipped to play this music, and play it he does as no other living soloist, unless it be Casals, can. At the conclusion of his performance he was given a veritable ovation, with a scattering of full-throated "bravos," seldom to be met with by a visiting artist in these parts. Mr. Reiner and the orchestra provided a superb accompaniment.

The Beethoven C minor Symphony closed the concert instead of the Bachmanoff Second Symphony, which had been announced. Mr. Reiner made the change because the Beethoven work and the Dvořák "New World" had tied for first place at the final request program of the season; and since the former was played at the request concert last year, he felt it advisable to give the latter work a hearing this year. His reading proved to be not altogether satisfying. The first and last movements were magnificently presented, but the use of exaggerated pianissimo



A DRAWING BY DR. H. P. BERLAGE
Entrance to the Mansion of the Regent of Cheribon.

mos in the second and third sections produced an unpleasantly choppy effect.

The increase in the number of concerts to be given next year necessitates abandonment of the annual auction for choice of places. In future, allotment of seats will be made according to the order in which reservations are made, with provision for the older subscribers to obtain their usual places. Twenty pairs of concerts will be given instead of 14, and the season will extend over 28 weeks. Smaller cities are being dropped from the itinerary and concerts are being planned for Philadelphia, New York, Toronto and Pittsburgh. Besides the usual list of soloists it is planned to present several guest conductors at the regular concerts, instead of at special performances as has been the custom heretofore.

John Coates in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—John Coates, the tenor, who was the subject of an article written for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Haddon Squire, of its London office, and published on April 4, has come to the United States to give recitals. He appears here at the Town Hall on the evening of April 23, presenting a program of Shakespearean songs, the music in most cases by British composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and in a few cases by modern composers. "Years of study and research," to repeat a comment of Mr. Squire's, "enable John Coates to walk on a concert platform and sing old English songs with a knowledge and authority possessed by probably no other English vocalist." A member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor, calling on Mr. Coates at his hotel this afternoon, had the pleasure of an excursion into the past of

British music under his guidance. Such fresh and delightful program material! If the tenor interprets the songs of Byrd, Dowland, Purcell, and Arne as delightfully as he discusses them, his recitals, surely, will be something for Americans to hear. Mr. Coates's career has taken him into the three fields of opera, oratorio and song; and he likes best, he told his visitor, "in a recital," said he, "a singer applies, or if he makes his program right, has the opportunity to apply, everything which he has acquired through practice in opera and oratorio. He acts the song, just as much as he acts the opera scene, omitting the singing about his arms, of course, and in finding the right tone to portray character and express emotion, he finds beauty of tone."

W. P. T.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20.—Laurette Taylor will have the rôle of Rose Trelawny in the revival by the Playwrights of "Trelawny of the Wells," John Drew, president of the Actors' Equity, will be the part of Sir William Gower. The production will be seen the week beginning Monday, June 1.

Rehearsals are under way at the Little Theatre for the matinee performance of "Piers," which is to be given by actor folk recruited from the stenographers, bellmen and maids of the Hotel Astor in aid of the benefit fund of the hotel employees.

Muriel Stryker, Donald Kerr, and Effie Weston have been engaged for "The Brown Derby," in which Bert and Betty Wheeler will be starred.

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34m T&T	138 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
20 Am Wool	80	80	80	80
42 Am Wool	65 1/2	65	65	65 1/2
120 Ariz Com	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	9 1/2

126 Hingham	31%	31%	31%	32%
280 Bos E	77	77	77	77
20 Bos E pf	95	95	96	94
10 Bos E 1 pf 113	113	113	113	113
20 Bos E 2 pf 98	98	98	98	98
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B&M pf	12	12	12	12 1/2
106 B&M pf A	18	18	18	18 1/2

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90 Cal & Ariz.	12%	45	45
135 Cal & Hecla	12%	12%	12%
290 Connor J T.	21	22	22
480 Cop Ranche.	21%	20%	20%
97 East SS	46	45	45
16 East SS pf.	35%	35%	..
15 East SS lpf	31	31	31
15 East SS	34%	34%	34%

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50 Int Prod	5%	5%	5%
230 Maryland, Ark. 123	123	123	123%

10 Keweenaw	.75	.75	.75
16 Lake Copper	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
100 La Salle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
25 Libby McN.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
5 Mass Consol	.60	.60	.60
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196 Mohawk .. 26%	26	26	20%
116 Nat. Leather .. 4%	4	4	
129 New Cnelia 18	19	19	18%
30 New Dom. .. 25%	25	25	25%
196 N. E. Tel. .. 100%	99%	99%	100%
30 New River .. 25	25	25	25%
12 New Riv. pf 56	56	56	56%
30 Nipissing .. 6	5%	5%	6%

19 Old Colony	103	103	103%
20 Old Dominion	184	184	184%
21 Plainfield	45	45	45%
22 Farmington	50	50	50%
23 Farmington	50	50	50%
24 Quincey Mills	60	60	60%
25 St. George	101	101	101%
26 St. George	101	101	101%
27 St. George	101	101	101%
28 St. George	101	101	101%
29 St. George	101	101	101%
30 St. George	101	101	101%
31 St. George	101	101	101%
32 St. George	101	101	101%
33 St. George	101	101	101%
34 St. George	101	101	101%
35 St. George	101	101	101%
36 St. George	101	101	101%
37 St. George	101	101	101%
38 St. George	101	101	101%
39 St. George	101	101	101%
40 St. George	101	101	101%

100 Sp. & Bos.	99	98	28	28
70 Swift Inten.	284	284	284	28 1/2
100 U. & FS	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
228 S. & W.	27	27	27	27
15 Torrington, 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47
10 Uni Fruit	215	215	215	214 1/2
100 Uni Shoe	43	43	43	42 1/2
10 Uni Shoe	27	27	27	27

450 Utah Apex.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
450 Vermont.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
450 Venezuela.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
20 Waldford.....	17	17	17	
30 Walworth.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
30 Walworth.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
75 War Bros.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	
120 Westinghase.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	68	

was 20 1/2c a hundred or 12 1/2c a bushel.

The average price of the 1925 crop on the Chicago market was \$1.27-3-10 a bushel, so that the freight bill was only 9c a bushel of the Chicago price. It also meant that it would cost only \$5.10 to have carried

cornstarch to the domestic market.

correct sizes for social and national stamp semi-bushel.

Five two-cent stamps bring sample packet to your desk.

HAMPshire PAPER CO.

BONDS					
1000 Hood Rb	74	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
1000 RSM&M	54	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
1000 Mass G 4 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
1000 Miss Riv R	54	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
1000 Swift Ss	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
1000 Wat T&T	54	100	100	100	100

Quotations to 1:30 p. m.	
High Low Last	
Go. Adm. Sm.	44 42 42
Alumet & Jerome ..	44 44 44
.....	20 20 20

Urals Smelting	12	12	12				
Urals Smelting	12	12	12				
Urals Smelting	2%	2%	2%				
Urals Smelting	13	13	13				
Urals Smelting	35	52	53				
Urals Smelting	10	10	10				
Urals Smelting	1%	1%	1%				
Urals Smelting	39	35	39				

roads that serve the great agricultural regions of the west and northwest, only one or two of which are earning anything like a reasonable return.

In fact, our western roads as a whole earned only 4.54 per cent on their capital.

A safe investment with a high yield. We have sold Streetcar Bonds for improvement Bonds for

SAFE

Volume	2%	2%	2%
erds Mines	21	21	21
nited Verde	2%	2%	2%
Ext	21	21	21
Comstock	1%	1%	1%

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM			
	1955	1954	
March:			
per revenue	\$14,012,401	\$15,875,677	
per operating income	2,033,459	2,147,586	
per rev—3 months	41,006,434	46,335,581	
per operating income	5,842,215	8,704,486	
CHICAGO & ALTON			
March:			
per revenue	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	
per operating income	100,000	100,000	
per rev—3 months	3,000,000	3,000,000	
per operating income	300,000	300,000	

of on line \$250,620 \$1,322,345
 3 mos.: 250,620 1,322,345
 rev 7,263,781 7,653,287
 12 mos.: 7,263,781 7,653,287
ST. LOUIS—SAN FRANCISCO
 1326 1924
 March gross \$7,000,000 \$7,000,000
 12 mos.: 7,000,000 7,000,000
 dividend of \$1.25, payable May 15 to
 holders of record April 30
 The Columbia Trust Company of East
 Boston declared regular semi-annual
 dividend of 4 per cent and an extra
 dividend of 1 per cent, both payable
 May 1 to stock of record April 22.
 Massachusetts Cotton Mills declared
 a dividend of \$1.375. Shareholders
 stand behind any property we
 intend to use. Get a piece of real
 estate around San Francisco. Buy and
 sell. Call J. A. B. B. Inc. 1000
 211-16 Tapestry Bldg., 116 Broadway,
 Oakland, California. Phone LA
 8400.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT
1925 1924

115 Broadway • New York 6, N. Y.
 Telephone REctor 9577

WILLIAM J. ROBERTS
 Member American Society of Civil Engineers
 Member American Institute of Architects
 Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania
 Graduate of the University of California

<p>of \$2,109,904 after federal income taxes, or \$1.12 per share, for the March 31 quarter, equal after federal income taxes to \$8.80 a share on \$67.19 shares of common, compared with \$1,015,187, or \$8.07 a share on \$46.19 shares in the first quarter of 1924.</p>	<p>record April 24.</p> <p>Armstrong declared regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.</p> <p>United Railway & Electric Company of Baltimore declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the com-</p>	<p>Waterworks, Irrigation, Appraisal Reports</p> <p>618 Puget Sound Bank Bldg TACOMA, WASHINGTON</p>
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Phillips Petroleum for the quarter	April	Int Sec Tr of Am (no par)	41%
ended March 31, reports net income of		do 75¢ pf ser A	102
\$1,000,000, or 10¢ per share, before	Pennsylvania Railroad declared the	do 65¢ pf ser B	96
depreciation and depletion, compared	regular quarterly dividend of 76 cents,	do 65¢ pf ser C	86
with \$3,078,646 in the first quarter of	payable May 29 to stock of record May 1,	Massachusetts Inv Tr	87
\$4.	1934. The Pennsylvania Company de-	Un American Chain Stores	17%
	clared a dividend of 1.25 on the com-	Un American Elec	17
	mon, payable May 15 to stock of record	Un American Railway Co	14
	May 2. This action places the common		

General Ledger for the quarter ended March 31, 1924, showing earnings of \$4,448 after depreciation and interest tax, compared with \$17,384 in the first quarter of 1924.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR PROFITS
 Texas Gulf Sulphur Company earned \$2.33 a share on the capital stock in the first quarter this year compared with \$1.55 a share in the corresponding quarter of 1923. Net income increased to \$1,412,093 from \$1,153,868. Surplus after depreciation and interest tax was \$1,412,093, compared with \$1,153,868 in the first quarter of 1923.

MAVERICK MILLS EARNING
 Maverick Mills reports net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, of \$1,124,000, compared with \$1,000,000 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1923.

expenses \$12,090,951. Flotation costs declined to \$735,778,000 from \$744,386,000 ringing the week.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORP.
American International Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, reports a net income of \$1,000,000.

LEAD PRICE AGAIN CUT
NEW YORK, April 22.—Cut

TIN PLATE PRICES UNCHANGED
The American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. has opened a new tin plate plant in the third quarter delivery at unchanged prices.

rest and taxes. cents a pound. \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports income of \$426,971 after expenses, interest and taxes.

NEW YORK April 22—American Smelting reduced lead 10 points to 7-15 cents a pound.

third quarter delivery at unchanged prices which at present are quoted \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports income of \$426,971 after expenses, interest and taxes.

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third quarter delivery at unchanged prices which at present are quoted \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

With commendable courage and with an apparent willingness to accept their full share of responsibility in solving economic, social and political problems as they arise, the National League of Women Voters, in session in Richmond, Va., painstakingly reviewed national and international

The Women Voters' Program

issues, and outlined, as definitely as possible, the attitude of the majority of the delegates toward the matters discussed. Prevailing opinion in the convention has been recorded as favoring, among the matters of national government policy discussed, the child labor amendment, creation of a board of public welfare in the District of Columbia, establishment of a federal Department of Education, with adequate financing of the public schools of the District of Columbia, federal aid to the states under the public school system for the lessening of illiteracy, Americanization of foreign-born immigrants, promotion of physical education, training of teachers and equalization of educational opportunities, development of Muscle Shoals as a national asset, legislation for the protection of mothers who are compelled to earn their living in the industries, and enlarged appropriations to the Bureau of Home Economics for research work.

It is significant that the indorsement of the federal Department of Education and Welfare, and the proposal for federal aid for education in the states, came after a bitter fight directed against both, in which fully one-third of the delegates were enlisted. Among the protesting delegations were those from Pennsylvania and Maryland, some from Massachusetts, and a large number from the southern states. Many of these declared their opposition to any welfare activity on the part of the Government, while others stood solidly against the establishment of a federal Department of Education.

It may be said in explanation of the action which nominally indorses the proposed education and welfare combination plan, that the recent vote of the league indicated little more than a refusal to revoke an approval of the project voiced by that organization several years ago. The attack by an unsuccessful minority of the delegates at the Richmond meeting was collateral in its nature, being simply a protest entered against the previous action. The determined opponents of the dual-department plan, indicating their refusal to consider themselves estopped by what they insist was an unwise and ill-considered action, have given notice that if, between conventions, the national council of the league should attempt to pledge the organization to a federal Department of Education and Welfare, or should attempt to indorse the proposed federal Department of Education bill, with its objectionable features included, any necessary steps to prevent such action will be taken.

Encouraging assurance is seen in such discussions of important public questions by the women voters of the United States that the American wives and mothers, their sisters and their daughters, are awake to a realization of their new responsibilities. First or last, it seems, every social and moral problem that affects the welfare of the body politic must be debated and considered, even if it is not finally determined, in deliberative or legislative assemblies. These, combined, form the great school of American politics. That school is now co-educational, at least in the sense that it admits those of both sexes into its councils. Those who may have suspected that the enfranchisement of the American women would have no effect upon the attendance at this school probably are already willing to admit that they were mistaken.

As the icebergs drift down toward the north Atlantic paths of commerce, they come under the watchful eye of the international ice patrol. Radio telegraphy has extended that patrol's range of vigilance far beyond the horizon. Other ships are enabled to report to the patrol vessel whenever they sight an iceberg, so that very few get across the ocean highway without being detected. The radio service makes it possible to maintain a clearing house for information, radiocast four times a day, on ice conditions almost anywhere within 1000 miles of the north Atlantic coast. This ice patrol, though financed internationally, is ordinarily composed of two vessels, provided by the United States. With Halifax, N. S., for their headquarters, these boats alternately remain on the high seas for three-week periods. Patrolling the ship lanes of European traffic far north and east from approximately March to July, their radiocasting service is invaluable to all ships en route, and also to the coast stations.

The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries has, however, added to this largely American ice patrol service by establishing a spring ice patrol in Cabot Strait, at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Two of Canada's big ice-breaking steamers, the Montcalm and the Mikul, patrol between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. They note the location of local ice and keep in touch with the international patrol farther out. The Canadian organization also includes ten radio land stations, three direction-finding stations and several radio beacons. The ice breakers receive reports every four hours from the Canadian chain of radio stations between Montreal and the Atlantic coast, from the direction-finding stations on the coast, and from all ships within range, of their local ice conditions and of wind, weather and other incidental information. These reports are carefully tabulated and analyzed by special officers on the patrol ships, and four times a day a digest of the latest information is radiocast from the senior ice breaker to all concerned.

Any steamship bound for Canada is thus greeted with a radiocast of conditions in the Gulf as she approaches the Canadian coast. With the assistance of the Canadian direction-finding stations and beacons, which deservedly enjoy a

high reputation for accuracy and efficiency, the incoming vessel is able to check her exact position whenever necessary. She has definite knowledge of what areas are clear of ice, and of weather conditions for 1000 miles ahead, and has accurate forecasts of the same for the next twenty-four hours. Even with all this information, sometimes in the spring a vessel is liable to get surrounded in a field of ice. When that happens, the Canadian ice breakers can be called upon for help. The thoroughness of the Canadian ice patrol is a credit to the Dominion.

A national movement has been launched by the United States Flag Association, of which Calvin Coolidge is honorary president, and Elihu Root active president, to inculcate, particularly in the American youth, greater respect for the country's flag. There is need now, according to those who are active in the organization, for renewed effort in building up peace-time patriotism. They have noted what they believe to be growing influences and tendencies which are detrimental to the ideals, traditions and fundamentals on which the American Republic is founded, and which are symbolized by the Stars and Stripes. So it is being arranged to make "Flag Week," which this year will be the week of May 23-30, an event of more than the usual importance in arousing all Americans, but particularly the boys and girls of the land, to a keener sense of their own responsibilities, as well as a better understanding of the symbolism of the flag.

It is regrettable that it too often seems to require a great emergency, such as war, threatened invasion, or some real or fancied affront, to arouse a stirring sense of patriotism. The inclination is to forget that there is such a thing as peace-time patriotism, as commendable and as necessary as that which prompts the taking up of arms in defense of a common right. Evil wears many disguises less spectacular and gaudy than the habiliments of warfare. Its insidious influence is to destroy, no matter what its outward appearance. The warfare against it is continuing, even when those enlisted lack the inspiration of martial music, the clamor of guns, the sweep and swirl of the airplane, and even the guiding presence of the visible flag.

Great movements such as this one which has been undertaken in the hope that through it there may be inculcated a broader peace-time patriotism are not carelessly conceived. Among its founders are well-known leaders representing the thirteen original states of the American Union, including among others Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President; Secretary Curtis D. Wilbur, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, the latter a former president of the Federation of Women's Clubs. The National Council of the organization is made up of the governors of the forty-eight states. It is announced that the sole qualification for membership in the association is American citizenship. All citizens of the Republic, irrespective of age, color, sex, or creed, are eligible to membership on an equal footing.

It would be impossible to estimate the potential power for good of an association such as this. A conscious expression of allegiance to the flag and all that it stands for, with the realization that in peace, as well as in war, there is need of eternal vigilance in defending and upholding the right if human liberties are to be safeguarded, will constitute actual notice to those who would tear down and destroy what has been so painstakingly erected, that true patriotism is not languishing in the hearts of the American people.

Among those who have, by direct attack or by innuendo, sought to teach disrespect for the flag, there has persisted the effort to make it appear that the national emblem inspires only thoughts of war. It is these who have sought to discourage its display on schoolhouses, on public buildings, and elsewhere. To them it cannot express love of country, perhaps because that element is lacking. There is need, then, that it be understood that the flag is emblematic of peace, rather than of war. There is greater need that the youth of America be taught to think in terms of peace than in terms of war. The fact should be impressed that true patriotism may be expressed, as it is expressed today, in a rededication of all one's hopes and desires to the cause which inspires and teaches a continuing patriotism.

That a southern state of the American Union has been spending millions of dollars for the education of its Negro population in recent years and that it has developed its facilities and its methods in this direction to such a degree that its work has been chosen as a model by the British Government for study and imitation in a great colony in Africa is significant and encouraging. The disclosure of this great work for human betterment, which has been going on with little or no public notice and acclaim, is contained in a short news dispatch just published.

The State is North Carolina. It is revealed in the dispatch that this southern commonwealth has spent about \$15,000,000 of the people's money for Negro education in the last four years and that the sum devoted to this object there in the last year of record, 1924, was \$4,250,000. Here is something for other states of the south that are faced by the race problem to observe carefully. The news that the British Government is sending a commissioner to North Carolina to study the methods used there, that they may be applied to education of the natives of Africa, should lead other American commonwealths to consider whether they might not also learn something to their advantage in the same way.

The British commissioner, who is due in Raleigh, N. C., shortly, is James W. C. Douglass. Next fall he will become director of Negro education in the British Kenya Colony. It is interesting to note that it is in this big colony that the natives under skilled guidance in recent years have taken up the work of forest conservation with remarkable enthusiasm and suc-

cess. In Raleigh Mr. Douglass will be aided in every way by Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education, which is part of the state department of public instruction.

The people of North Carolina have discovered that it is to their own material welfare to devote public funds to the uplifting of the Negro population, and they have been increasing the appropriations for this work rapidly year by year lately. State aid is given not alone to elementary education. Public funds are devoted generously to the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and to four Negro normal schools.

A concrete example of the value of this policy was given to the people of North Carolina, when the migration of Negroes to the north was at its crest and many southern states were suffering from the effects of losing large bodies of their workers. The presidents of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina and of Durham College urged the members of their race to stay at home and were able to point out effectively what the State was doing for them.

North Carolina has every reason to congratulate itself on its wise policy toward the Negroes, and to be proud of the results of it.

Springtime seldom fails to bring to light some contribution or other to Burnsiana, and this year it has brought out of obscurity a sketch of the poet—done in pencil on rough paper and believed to have been drawn from life—which reveals, in the opinion of artists, Burns' peasant character and antecedents more clearly than any other of the portraits. The sketch was found in a book which an Edinburgh decorator bought at a sale ten years ago, but which he thought nothing about until he used it as the basis of a portrait of the bard. Various theories have already sprung up around the sketch, and it is not improbable an attempt will be made to trace its origin and find out whether it does not more truly represent Burns than do the portraits from which the multifarious editions of the poet find illustration.

Perhaps the best known of the portraits is Nasmyth's painting of Burns, a full figure in a colorful setting—on his right a rippling brook bridged by a structure of weather-beaten stone, on his left the verdant woods, in the distance the wild mountains that echo to the words of his songs—a heritage that Scotsmen treasure. And a close second comes the bust of the youthful poet from the brush of the same artist. The Skirving portrait, idealized by its author, has grown in fame, and the miniature of Burns in his late years by Alexander Reid found ready acceptance by the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. In wood, in stone, in metal, no less than in pigment, the memory of the poet is preserved and at the farthest ends of the earth some representation of him is cherished.

It is not at all strange that every find relating to Burns excites the keenest interest. New Zealand uncovers a fragment of his poetry and the news is flashed round the world. Dunfermline unearths three manuscripts and the press is on edge to learn their contents. A Broxburn hotel proprietor purchases the window of an inn at which Burns passed a night in one of his journeys from Edinburgh, and there is a clamor to see the pane of which the poet had scratched the lines:

The ants about the clod employ their cares
And think the business of the world is theirs.
Lo! waxen combs seem palaces to bees,
And mites conceive the world to be a cheese.

Even a sketch, the authenticity of which has yet to be established, makes pens run, not in Scotland alone but wherever the English tongue is spoken. For Burns was more than a Scottish poet in the restricted meaning of the term. His appeal was as wide as the four winds. He touched the chords of human sympathy as few before him had done, and while the Scottish Doric in which he sang may pass, like other dialects, it will live in his words and sweeten the future of men's lives. Beauty he saw in things held vulgar, dignity he revealed in humble toil, and he imprinted on the hearts of men the fact, coming more and more to be understood, that there is nothing necessarily low in lowly estate.

Editorial Notes

Though published from an entirely different standpoint, a squib recently run below a three-column cut of a crying baby in the Los Angeles Record carries a really illuminating moral for those with eyes to see it. The heading of the "feature" is the words, "Which Baby Week Am I Gonna Celebrate?" and the purport of the reading matter is to the effect that the baby is crying because he has "an awful problem." This problem is regarding the multiplicity of baby weeks being held in the southern California city. But let the baby tell the story himself:

What am I going to do? I can't get around to all these baby weeks, and just as sure as anything I'm judged the perfectest baby at one week that red-headed kid'll get the prize at the other week.

So far, so good. But the moral is in the next sentence: "What I'd like to know is—when does a baby have a chance just to be a baby, anyhow?"

Perhaps it can never be too frequently emphasized that the application of the Golden Rule would solve the world's difficulties. Hence, if for no other reason, the statement in this connection by the Marchioness of Aberdeen, on her arrival in America to attend the sixth quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women, is noteworthy. She said that woman's program in the reconstruction of the world was not complex, but simple, and added that it could be made effective if all women in the home and business world should be drawn together by an application of this great moral precept to their activities. And then she urged, "We can do more through women being brought together in this way than by arbitrations and treaty conferences between nations." And who shall say that she was not right in her contention?

No political personality of modern times has so confounded his critics as Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. But a short while ago he was regarded as a man without initiative or capacity, who had tumbled into his exalted position more or less by chance—had had greatness thrust upon him, so to speak.

There was no outstanding personality, no marked gift of oratory, no apparent executive ability. His opponents regarded it as their chief asset, public opinion accepted it, like the weather, with resignation. Nothing surprised more men more than the fact that, after the débâcle which followed the appeal to the country on the protection issue last year, the Conservatives retained him as their leader.

Yet on the morrow of the recent overwhelming victory at the polls, Stanley Baldwin stood out as a changed man. He accepted the vote of the electorate as an expression of national (not party) confidence, threw off his diffidence as if it were an outworn garment, selected his Cabinet with complete disregard of other people's feelings and opinions, and made it perfectly clear to the country and to all concerned that he intended to call the tune to which his followers were to dance.

As a public speaker he suddenly improved out of all knowledge. As if by the wave of some fairy wand, his matter became sound, constructive and idealistic; his delivery took on new force and breath; his profuse conviction. Since then he has gone from strength to strength, and his remarkable speech on the Political Levy Bill, simple, direct and high-minded as it was, not only summed up the best aspirations in the state, but was at once a personal triumph and a challenge to the reactionaries of the Conservative Party.

Bluntly put, few onlookers imagined that Stanley Baldwin had it in him, and most are still seeking for an explanation of the change. The fact is that the Prime Minister is a highly complex character. In certain circumstances he can be the simplest, even unsophisticated—as, for example, when he allowed the lesser but more persistent lights of his party to rush him into the disastrous "protection" election. But behind this there lies a man of courage, determination, imagination, and even resource, who can only express himself under given conditions.

These necessary conditions are obviously those of confidence and authority. Let us, for a moment, trace his political career. He was comparatively unknown when, in 1917, he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury—that is, parliamentary assistant to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he attracted little public attention, and only those in closest touch with his work were impressed with his qualities.

Surprise was therefore more or less general when he was promoted to be president of the Board of Trade. Yet in this position he was a remarkable success, and there were very few adverse comments when, later, he was placed in charge of the Exchequer.

As Chancellor, Mr. Baldwin again appeared to lapse from his high estate. He accomplished nothing worthy of note, and his funding of the British debt to America was regarded as a very honorable transaction of questionable expediency. It was, indeed, only by virtue of Mr. Bonar Law's sudden death and the peculiar political circumstances of the time that he became Prime Minister. And over his first premiership there hung the same shroud of mediocrity, so that when he quite gratuitously appealed to the country last year and threw the Con-

Stanley Baldwin

By CRAWFORD PRICE

servative majority to the four winds, men "vagged their heads, lamented the implied absence of leadership and professed their amazement that he had not the common decency to resign from a position he seemed so essentially unqualified to hold."

Yet today, after a few months in the wilderness, Stanley Baldwin is back in office, the unchallenged leader of his party and with the greatest parliamentary majority of modern times behind him.

The explanation of this seeming inconsistency is, as we have already indicated, that confidence and authority are necessary to the full expression of Mr. Baldwin's character. As Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury he was a subordinate, and as such never rose above the commonplace; as president of the Board of Trade he became for the moment the Royal Master, and was then so successful that commercial circles voted him the greatest "president" of the generation.

But the initiative was lost when he went to the Exchequer, for there he merely stepped into Mr. Bonar Law's shoes and was ever overshadowed by the brilliance of his superior and predecessor. The same circumstances were present when he inherited his first term of office as Prime Minister (he was elected thereto by his party, not by the country), and acted rather as the servant than the master of a singularly elected Cabinet. In the qualities which Stanley Baldwin is manifesting today are those of which he gave promise during his presidency of the Board of Trade, but which he was unable to exercise in a subordinate position. They became generally apparent on the morrow of the last election, when he defied the Tory stalwarts gathering at Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, and even Winston Churchill, to the fold.

Since then his development has been rapid and impressive, and there are those around him who are persuaded that he may rise to great heights of statesmanship.

Yet this is not all. The Prime Minister has risen above parties and above politics. His speeches on the social issue, which commenced with his discourse at the Guildhall banquet last November, and culminated in the time being, in his almost sensational pronouncement in the House of Commons, spoke a new gospel of brotherhood and good will among men. They merit careful textual perusal, but one sentence will perhaps suffice to indicate their motive: "If we cannot hold fast in these difficult times to the Christian ideal," he has said, "we shall as a people go down and perish for lack of vision."

That was the gesture. It remains for us to consider whether it is likely to have any practical effect. It may at once be admitted that the seed was not sown on stony ground. It is significant that the "Political Levy" speech met with an immediate, sympathetic response from all parties in the House of Commons and is still the topic of conversation in the parliamentary lobbies. In addition, moderate-minded men on all sides are getting together to explore the special problems of their industry.

The miners and mine owners, the railway men and the companies, the cotton operatives and the master spinners, the shipbuilders and their employees—all these are meeting together to talk over their differences and difficulties.

There has set in a definite quest after industrial peace. That may have been indicated by sheer necessity. But sheer necessity has indicated it for several years, and it has remained for the Prime Minister, by public insistence upon the Christian doctrine, to bring the problem within the range of practical politics.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, April 22
The parties of the Right have now put up their election posters for next Sunday's presidential elections in the streets of this city. They have only one design, which, however, may be called one of the most artistic ever displayed in this country. Its only drawback is that it reminds people so much of the posters displayed during the many war-loan drives. It shows the head of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in black and white on a tan background and the two words, "Der Retter," in red lettering. Translated, they mean "the rescuer," but it is not said from what the field marshal is supposed to rescue the Germans—this is left to the imagination. The Left parties and the Communists have not displayed their posters.

The first presidential elections, which were held some time ago, must be repeated on April 26 because, owing to the large number of candidates—not less than seven had been nominated—not one obtained the absolute majority of about 19,500,000 votes, which is necessary in the first ballot. In the second ballot that candidate will be considered elected who has the largest number of votes, irrespective of whether it reaches the absolute majority or not.

The names of the seven candidates were printed on a ticket in alphabetical order and a blank space was left in an eighth position for anyone who wished to vote for a candidate of his own. This provision was made in order to comply with Article 41 of the Constitution of Weimar, in which it is said that "any German over thirty years of age may be elected President of the Republic." About 35,000 voters availed themselves of this opportunity to name the candidate who in their opinion was best suited to head the German Republic.

The seven official candidates came from very different walks of life. Before entering politics Herr Otto Braun of the Social Democrats was a printer and later an editor; Dr. Heinrich Held of the Bavarian People's Party, a publisher; Dr. Willy Hellpach of the Democrats, a medical doctor; Dr. Karl Jarres of the United Right parties, a burgomaster; Gen. Erich von Ludendorff of the Nationalists, was second in command of the German armies in the east and later in the west, during the World War; Herr Wilhelm Marx of the Roman Catholics was a judge, and Herr Ernst Thaelmann, the Communist, a transport worker, dockyard worker and sailor.

Four of them were, or still are, in leading political positions. Herr Braun was Prime Minister of Prussia; Herr Marx was Chancellor, and at the time of the elections was temporary Prime Minister of Prussia; Dr. Held is still the Bavarian Premier, and Dr. Hellpach is Premier of Baden, while Dr. Jarres was Minister of Interior Affairs and Vice-Chancellor in the Reich.

A touch of humor was introduced into the presidential campaign by the black-red-gold parties. The names of the rulers of Germany in the past fifty years they declared had been Kaiser Wilhelm I, Kaiser Friedrich III, Kaiser Wilhelm II, President Friedrich Ebert. Now, therefore, they argued, it was again the turn of the name of Wilhelm, and therefore either Dr. Willy Hellpach or Herr Wilhelm Marx, two of their candidates, should be elected.

The twenty-seventh edition of "Buechmann's Gefuehlte Worte," a book of familiar quotations, has just appeared here. The first edition was published in 1863 in Berlin and contained 750 quotations. The latest edition comprises not less than 4000 quotations, which have been divided into twenty-four sections. Interesting are a number of political quotations which have obtained certain fame in post-war Germany and which have been included in the new edition of this book.

One of these is the well-known "Proletarians of all nations unite!" which was heard so often during the days of the revolution and which is still being used by the Communists. Then there is Bethmann-Hollweg's famous "scrap of paper," Joseph Wirth's "The enemy is on the right"—words which he spoke in the Reichstag as Chancellor against the Conservatives after Rathenau's assassination—and Dr. Stresemann's "Silver stripe," which he once declared in the Reichstag he could see lining the clouds on the political horizon predicting their disappearance. Also the title of Spengler's famous book, "Der Untergang des Abendlandes" (The Destruction of the Occident) is included in the book of quotations.

A novel way of starting a football game and one quite up-to-date was employed a few days ago in Berlin when the football match between Berlin and West Germany took place. Shortly before the game began an airplane soared over the field and then, to the delight of the 17,000 spectators, dropped the football to the ground. Berlin won with four goals to one.

A new large steamer has been added to the fleet of pleasure steamships which ply the Havel Lakes in the

west of Berlin during the summer months. The new ship is forty-five meters long and seven meters broad, has two decks, and all rooms situated on the lower deck are lined with marble. In this manner not less than 250 kilograms of marble have been built into the ship in order to weigh it down so that it can pass under low bridges. Several of the cabins can be provided with bunks at all moments' notice, because long tours to Stettin and Hamburg are also planned. While the new ship will be welcomed by all Sunday trippers, it will be less popular among the scores of rowing boat and canoe owners who spend their Sundays on the water and who, for very good terms, will very good terms, will be plowing their way through the narrow canals and across the lakes.

Preparations are now being made in Berlin for the introduction of an automatic telephone service. In all parts of the city and in several suburbs already new telephone exchanges are being erected for this purpose and several of them are nearing completion. It is hoped that the first one will be put into operation toward the end of this year. The postal authorities—in Germany the telephone service is operated by them—have just announced that they will change the ordinary telephone apparatus into automatic ones free of cost. Already a new type of apparatus, which needs only a slight alteration in order to be converted into an automatic telephone, is being installed wherever it is possible. Munich has enjoyed the advantages of an automatic telephone exchange for over twelve years, and Zehlendorf-Mitte, a suburb in the west of Berlin, introduced this service a couple of years ago.

All who are skilled in the use of a typewriter have been invited to participate in a competition to be held at the beginning of May for the championship of Germany in quick writing. This competition will take place in connection with an exhibition for office equipment to be opened on May 1 in this city. Large prizes have been offered to those who can write the fastest, and no doubt the typists of Berlin will be in full training, a state of affairs which it is certain will meet with the hearty approval of their employers.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability. Letters are not returned unless accompanied by return address. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Trials of a Back-Yard Gardener"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your recent editorial, "Trials of a Back-Yard Gardener," strikes a timely note of warning. It is possible, however, to gratify the natural instinct to dig in the fresh brown earth and to plant something which will grow into use or beauty without committing oneself to a too close confinement to one's own back yard during the months to come.

This can be done through the use of "permanent" vegetables and hardy perennial flowers. The writer is just such a back-yard gardener as you describe, although with a background of farm experience. Across the back of our yard is a row of asparagus. Once planted, this vegetable requires only a moderate amount of attention and will produce delicious greens every spring for many years.

Then there is a row of rhubarb (the "pie plant" of our New England grandmothers). This, too, is moderate in its demands upon our time, and during the latter part of the summer can be let to itself. Every fall we set out a few rows of Egyptian onion sets. These in the vicinity of New York may be set out shortly after Labor Day. They will winter nicely, especially if covered with leaves or other light trash. They are the first vegetable to be ready for use in the spring, supplying the table with crisp shallots for several weeks. A small portion of the patch is left to form the sets for the fall planting.

An ingenious amateur can extend this list of "permanent" vegetables. As for flowers, there is a long list of lovely flowers which will thrive with little care. A bed of phlox subulatum will provide a brilliant spot in early April. Then there are the larkspurs with their lovely shades and the large perennial phloxes.

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Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

C. A. R.